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NO. 82

SAY HUGHES WILL LOSE PORTFOLIO

Majority of Ottawa Members of Opinion He Must Resign

THREE K. C.'S TO APPEAR FOR HIM AT INQUIRY

Several Changes in Cabinet Will Be Made After Session Ends

Ottawa, April 6.—Several changes in the cabinet will be announced, it is understood, soon after the present session of parliament ends. The business of the session is nearly completed, but the House will be kept going until Maj.-Gen. Sir Sam Hughes has returned from England and had an opportunity to make a statement in reply to the charges against him and the shell committee.

It is agreed by both Conservative and Liberal members that the minister of militia will not submit tamely to discipline, but will go down fighting if he is forced from the government. The majority opinion is that his situation is so difficult that he will be unable to come through the struggle with his portfolio.

Three K. C.'s.

It is stated that J. S. Ewart, K. C., of Ottawa, Eugene Lafleur, K. C., of Montreal, and Wallace Nesbitt, K. C., of Toronto, will be counsel for Sir Sam at the inquiry before the royal commission on the Kite charges. Although it has not been announced officially, it has been learned that a cable was received from the minister of militia retaining the gentlemen named to represent him at the investigation.

THREE ZEPPELINS IN LATEST RAID

Murdered Child in England; Wounded Eight Persons; Effort a Failure

London, April 6.—The following official statement on the Zeppelin raid last night was issued to-day:

"The air raid last night on the north-eastern counties apparently was carried out by three Zeppelins. The first made an attack about 9.10 p. m., but was driven off by the fire of anti-aircraft guns after dropping five bombs which caused no damage and no casualties. Numerous observers state that this Zeppelin was struck by gunfire.

"The second raider made its appearance in another locality at about 10.15 p. m. Although it was in the neighborhood for some time no bombs were dropped.

"Another raider delivered an attack in a third locality during the night. Although several bombs were dropped only slight material damage was done.

"The total number of bombs dropped was 24 explosive and 24 incendiary. The casualties at present reported are: Killed, one child; injured, eight persons.

"No military damage was done."

Warm Reception.

The night was clear, with moonlight and without wind. Searchlights having discovered one of the raiders coming over the sea, never once lost him during his stay. As he reached the coast he was flying comparatively low, and the smallest gun found him such an easy target that he was forced to rise to a great height. The larger guns then found the range, and, aided by the searchlights, they surrounded the Zeppelin with a terrific hail of shrapnel and high explosive shells.

After manoeuvring near the north-east coast for about ten minutes, during which only a few bombs were dropped, the raider was seen to turn and sail homeward.

As Though They Knew Where!

Berlin, April 6.—The admiralty announced to-day that German airships last night had attacked a battery near Hull, Eng., with bombs, and destroyed a large iron works near Whitby. The airships returned safely.

The statement follows:

"During the night of April 5-6 German naval airships destroyed a large iron works, with blast furnaces and extensive establishments near Whitby, after having put out of action with explosive bombs a battery north of Hull.

"The raiders also attacked factories in Leeds and the surrounding region and several railroad stations in the industrial districts. Good effects were observed. The airships were shelled heavily. All returned undamaged."

ANOTHER INQUIRY BY GREEK GOVT. ABOUT ARBITRARY ARRESTS

Paris, April 6.—The entente powers complained to the Greek government concerning arbitrary arrests declared to have been made by the Greek police. The reply to the complaint was not conclusive. A new inquiry will be made and the Greek government, it is said, will take measures according to the results of the investigation.

SAID ALL WAS RIGHT AFTER BEING HERE

Public Wks. Inspector Changed Mind After St. Laurent Investigated Dredging

Ottawa, April 6.—Ulric Valiquet, an inspecting engineer of the public works department, was examined this morning by the public accounts committee in connection with the dredging at Victoria, B. C., which involves an overclassification totalling 23,000 yards of rock at \$9.10 a yard.

Mr. Valiquet had gone to Victoria and made an investigation. He had remained three days and reported on his return that everything was all right and that the progress estimates should be accepted.

Later A. St. Laurent, assistant deputy minister of public works, went to Victoria and found differently, reporting that rock prices were being charged when the greater portion of the material was earth, for which only 52 cents per yard should be paid.

Mr. Valiquet changed his mind later. Asked to-day by G. H. Barnard, member for Victoria, why he had changed his mind, Mr. Valiquet said it had been discovered that he had been deceived by MacLachlan and by the contractors as to the dredges and the materials.

"He is a partner of the contractor, is he not?"

Witness at first said "Yes," but immediately withdrew his affirmation.

"In any case," said Mr. Kyte, "the evidence shows that he was."

Mr. MacLachlan was resident engineer on the job.

Examined later by R. A. Pringle, K. C., witness declared that he did not impute dishonesty to Mr. MacLachlan.

Opinion of Mallory.

Chairman Middlebrooke asked the witness what had seemed to be the attitude of G. Mallory, superintendent for McDonnell, the sub-contractor. Witness stated that he had seemed to be "sore" on McDonnell. He had documents belonging to him.

"From whom did you get the impression that Mallory was a sorehead?" asked Mr. Kyte.

"From the contractors and from Mr. Barnard," said the witness.

"Were you not warned by Mr. Mallory that there was something irregular?" asked Mr. Pringle.

"Thrown Off Guard."

"And you were thrown off your guard as to the disinterestedness of Mr. Mallory by the suggestion that Mr. Mallory was a sorehead?" asked Mr. Kyte.

"Well, yes."

"And the men who made the suggestion were Mr. Barnard and the contractors?"

"Yes."

"And this was one reason why your investigation was not complete?"

"I suppose so."

"But didn't I tell you that the investigation had been somewhat skimpy?" asked Mr. Barnard.

"You gave me the impression the investigation should be full," admitted the witness, "but H. H. Stevens, M. P., for Vancouver, told me that the minister was going into the matter so I didn't think it necessary to go further."

Carroll's Statement.

Just before the committee rose, F. B. Carroll expressed regret for the reference he had made to H. S. Clements, member for Comox-Allyn, in the committee last week. On that occasion Mr. Carroll, while examining Mallory, brought out an entry in the latter's diary which left the impression that the sub-contractor, McDonnell, was paying to Mr. Clements \$1,500 in connection with the dredging work. This evidence was followed by statements to the effect that Mr. Barnard, Victoria, and Mr. Green, Kootenay, had advised Mallory to keep quiet about it. Two of these members denied this in the House recently. Mr. Clements denied having taken anything on account of graft.

"I want to state now," Mr. Carroll said to-day, "that I do not think I was justified in bringing out these references to Mr. Clements. I do not think that the proceedings of this committee should be made any more unpleasant than necessary, but I was convinced that an organized attempt was being made to block this inquiry."

Mr. Clements declared that he appreciated the statement made by Mr. Carroll, while Chairman Middlebrooke said that it was a mainly statement. Mr. Clements criticized Mallory for having made the references in an insinuating manner and without the facts. He thought it would be a lesson to witnesses in the future.

Want Allison.

Mr. Carroll and Mr. Kyte both brought up the question of taking prompt action to secure the attendance before the committee of Col. J. Wesley Allison in case he should come to testify before the Davidson commission as intimated in his telegram to Sir Charles Davidson from Salisbury, North Carolina. Chairman Middlebrooke promised that prompt action would be taken to get Allison if he should return to Canada.

GOVT. OF ROUMANIA TAKING MEASURES

Does Not Intend Bulgaria Will Be Able to Spring Surprise

LATTER NOT DISGUISSING PREPARATIONS ON BORDER

Session of Parliament at Bucharest Prolonged Until End of April

London, April 6.—A delayed dispatch from Bucharest, filed by Reuters correspondent there on March 31, says that in view of the undisguised military preparations of Bulgaria on the Roumanian frontier, the government of Roumania is taking "necessary military measures." Premier Bratianu also has prolonged the parliamentary session until the end of April so as to be ready to deal as quickly as possible with any Bulgarian surprise, which the correspondent says in the opinion of some persons is by no means out of the question.

Six Divisions.

The Roumanian press comments strongly on the dispatch of large Bulgarian forces, said to amount to six divisions, for the purpose, the newspapers say, of attacking Dobruja, which Roumania acquired from Bulgaria after the second Balkan war.

The Roumanian press also deals on what it considers the hostile sentiment created by Bulgarian newspapers and demands the recall of S. Radew, the Bulgarian minister at Bucharest, who is accused of stirring up trouble in Dobruja.

GERMANS TALKING ABOUT THE SPEECH

Censored Dispatch From Berlin Deals With Two of Chancellor's Statements

Berlin, April 6.—Two statements in Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech in the Reichstag have attracted the chief attention of the public, the first being that in which he alluded to the submarine warfare and the relations of Germany with the United States, and the second being the intimations regarding Germany's peace terms, when for the first time he referred to the possibility of Germany withdrawing from Belgium, which, however, he said, must be a "new Belgium."

His words in this latter connection are interpreted as an affirmation that Germany would not evacuate a country where the blood of thousands of Germans had been shed without receiving necessary guarantees regarding "its future and that the 'new Belgium' must include a special disposition for the Flemish portion of the kingdom, a hint of the nature of which is regarded as being given by the chancellor's use of the word "Netherlandish." He spoke of the necessity of assuring to the "long oppressed Flemish inhabitants" an opportunity of development on the basis of their Netherlandish language and characteristics."

Dr. Spahn, leader of the Catholic Centre party, and Frederick Ebert, Socialist leader, delivered speeches in the Reichstag concerning the views which Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg had expressed, the Overseas News Agency says.

Annexation.

Herr Ebert said that Germany's enemies, and especially the Socialists in enemy countries, declined peace and asked for the annihilation of Germany, and that, therefore, it was the duty of Germans to stand firmly by their government and their country. With regard to the question of annexations, Herr Ebert pointed out that Germany could not give back the freed Polish, Lithuanian and other provinces to the reactionary Russian yoke, and this was to be understood in the light of the chancellor's declaration that Germany does not want to crush other races, but wants a basis for the peaceful development of European civilization.

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TRIES TO BLOCKADE THE WHOLE WORLD

Germany Driven to Attempt to Snap Her Chains at Sea

GABRIEL HANOTAUX WRITES OF SITUATION

Neutrals Should Seize All Interned German Ships, He Says

Paris, April 6.—Gabriel Hanotaux, former French foreign minister, writes as follows:

If Germany does not succeed in breaking at Verdun the iron bands which are compressing her, her fate on land is sealed. Hence her forces are turning more and more seaward. It is on the sea she now must try to snap her chains.

Blocked by her more powerful foes, Germany has resolved to blockade the world, belligerent and neutral alike, by sweeping the seas clear of the commercial ships of all nations, whether warning of not.

To Other Nations.

The peaceful neutral nations, whether atheist for impartiality or armor-plated with indifference, now are tracked down, terrorized and subjugated by Germany. They still leave to other nations the honor of fighting for the world's liberty. Germany is isolating, menacing, massacring them. She is sweeping the seas and high seas, she is making fortunes for the chosen few. But those who fight are not suffering so much from it as those who still expect international treaties to protect them.

In her sea war, which is now her last chance to escape complete defeat, Germany has two resources: First, her submarines; next, her high seas fleet, which she will delay using as long as possible, because, once it is destroyed she will be at the mercy of the conqueror.

An Abomination.

Germany may gain a sort of negative mastery of the seas with her submarines for a few months at most, because as long as she fights she can pretend she is not vanquished. She accepts the serious consequences of her type of submarine war. Waged indiscriminately against the unarmed vessels of neutrals, it is an abomination and an odious scandal, and by carrying it to the greatest limits, Germany breaks with human kind.

All the neutrals are at the parting of the ways. The Americans who use the seas must still quibble. How many Lusitanias must be sunk before President Wilson will admit that American honor is split along with the blood of the people of the United States?

Should Be Seized.

Holland, Spain and Norway also are stricken. The sea becomes desolate and a frightful terror reigns over the waters. One greater remedy open to the neutrals is to seize the German ships which took refuge in their ports at the beginning of the war. Germany abolished international law for her own convenience; why should neutrals in turn retaliate by seizing these idle fleets of commercial ships and give Germany the opportunity of lawlessly torpedoing her own property.

A Mighty Weapon.

Portugal showed the way: Brazil doubtless will follow. If the world gets together for the confiscation of the German commercial fleet; if when the war is over ruined Germany has to spend ten years in rebuilding her navigation companies; if overseas markets are closed to her by this inexcusable act; if competing nations have enough to get ahead of her—what good does Germany get out of this war?

There lies salvation and revenge for neutrals, for all the evils with which the enemies of human kind fortify themselves threaten them.

EXCITEMENT STILL AMONG THE DUTCH

Uneasiness Increased by Secret Session of Second Chamber of Parliament

London, April 6.—According to special dispatches from The Hague printed in the morning papers to-day, the opening of the Second Chamber of the Dutch parliament has not done all that it was expected to do in relieving the public feeling of uneasiness over the military measures in Holland.

The meeting of the Chamber was private and the public and newspaper correspondents were excluded. These precautions and the great secrecy observed, according to the dispatches, only made the Dutch public more curious and apprehensive. This was accentuated by the premier's admission that the recent measures had been rendered necessary by facts which it was not in the national interest to disclose.

Town of Felahie, in Mesopotamia, Taken by British Forces

London, April 6.—The town of Felahie, in Mesopotamia, has been captured by the British, it was announced officially to-day. All the positions gained have been consolidated and counter-attacks by the Turks repulsed.

Felahie is in Mesopotamia, below Kut-el-Amara, where a British force under General Townshend is beleaguered. It has been the scene of several engagements between Turkish troops and the invading British forces.

This is the second victory of the British to be reported officially in the last two days.

JOHN BULL ABLE TO FIGHT FOR YEARS

McKenna's Budget a Tribute to Financial Stability; Writes Sir George Paish

London, April 6.—Sir George Paish, editor of the Statist and unofficial adviser to Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, writes:

Mr. McKenna's new budget is a great piece of work. Its best point is that it follows the opinion of the country, neither anticipating nor trying to lead it. There is not a murmur of dissent from one end of Great Britain to the other. It also is a tribute to the country's financial stability, making every possible provision for repayment of the country's debt. This proves that so long as we borrow here and not abroad, Great Britain will be able to continue the war indefinitely, even should it prove more drawn out than is anticipated.

Not More Burdensome.

The amount of the new budget sounds tremendous, but we must not be frightened by figures in such times as these. It is a matter of common knowledge that a nation's income rises naturally during war times. Ours did enormously during the Napoleonic wars. Prices rise and wages follow, with a consequent ability to pay increased taxation. I do not believe this budget will prove more burdensome to the great majority than did the old \$1,000,000,000 budget.

Can Bear Strain.

Beyond the fact that we are creating a class which later will derive large incomes from the war loans, we will be able easily to maintain the war expenditure so long as the money is supplied by our own people. The chief effect will be that we will have to increase our standard of production afterward, which we will be able to do with the utmost benefit to ourselves.

As a free trader, I do not claim this budget is a free trade triumph, but it is a triumph founded on our economic necessities, which incidentally are always a basis of free trade policy.

UP TO BERLIN GOVT., OFFICIALS THINK

Opinion at Washington Regarding Submarine Issue; British Vessel Sunk

Washington, April 6.—With the entire submarine situation hanging upon Germany's attitude in regard to the Sussex and other serious marine disasters, officials to-day awaited with intense interest a response from the Berlin foreign office to inquiries made by Ambassador Gerard.

The accumulation of evidence indicating that German submarines were responsible for the sinking of the vessels is understood to have convinced officials that it is up to the Berlin government to demonstrate the value of the promises given the United States.

British S. S. Sunk.

Quebec, April 6.—The British steamship Zent was torpedoed without warning east of Fastnet. Forty-eight members of her crew are missing, and are supposed to have been drowned. Two men were killed. Captain Martin and nine of the crew have been landed here.

London, April 6.—The British steamship Zent, of 3,890 tons gross, has been sunk. Her captain and part of her crew were landed.

No Americans.

Washington, April 6.—The American consul at Havre reported to-day that in the sinking of the Norwegian steamship Baus, presumably by a submarine, four persons perished, but that no Americans were aboard.

The sinking of the Baus in the English Channel was reported first in a dispatch from Havre last night.

SEES NO WRONG IN WHAT HE DID

H. C. Hanington Considers He Was Justified in Taking Commission on Deal

SAYS IT WAS USUAL THING AT THE TIME

Understood in Advance That He Would Receive Half What Vendors Paid Agent

Legislative Press Gallery, April 6.

The sharing in a real estate commission on a purchase made by the government on the part of a prominent official of the attorney general's office has been the chief topic of conversation about the legislative corridors and the parliament buildings generally for the past twenty-four hours.

The incidental fact brought out yesterday afternoon in the course of an inquiry into the purchase of the court house site that H. C. Hanington, inspector of legal offices, had profited to the extent of two thousand dollars out of the deal has created as much talk on the streets as it has across the bay, and the action has aroused general adverse comment.

Saw No Wrong.

Mr. Hanington's explanation of the matter is that he sees nothing wrong now, as he saw no wrong then, in his acceptance of the half of the customary commission which C. C. Pemberton received from the vendors in the usual course of business. Because the government did not pay it, and was not charged any greater price for the land on account of the payment being made he considers he is blameless in the transaction. It was the least he could do for a man who brought business to a real estate agent should so profit, he says, and during the course of the negotiations he understood that he would be in on the commission.

The inspector of legal offices bears out the testimony of Mr. Pemberton yesterday, that the latter was kept in the dark as to the purchaser until the last, and did not know he was carrying on negotiations on behalf of the government, but thought he was acting for some private principal of Mr. Hanington.

This forenoon the public accounts committee called Mr. Hanington before it for the purpose of hearing his explanation, the chairman considering that this should be done. Chairman Watson informed Mr. Hanington of the statement which had come out in evidence yesterday, of which, of course, the official was well aware.

Mr. Hanington said he had better explain what had taken place. He had forgotten the time when the incident occurred but the papers stated that the cheque was dated March 13, 1913.

Mr. Brewster remarked that the warrant was dated March 17.

Explains Negotiations.

A week or more before, witness said, Mr. Bower was passing through his office and called him to the window.

Pointing towards the cathedral hill the attorney-general said he would like witness to see what sort of site for a court house could be secured up there and what price it would be; that the present court house was crowded and it was proposed to get a new site. Mr. Bower wanted witness to negotiate for an agent. He did not say whether he wanted the cathedral site proper or an adjoining one.

Mr. Hanington said he went to C. C. Pemberton, who has lived at "Rocchetta" for many years and knows all the owners in that vicinity, and told him to see what kind of fair-sized site he could secure in that neighborhood. He did not tell Mr. Pemberton who it was for, nor did he tell him just what piece of land to go after, because the department did not know what it might decide on. He had gone to Mr. Pemberton because he was satisfied that if he himself went to owners they might suspect the government was trying to secure land and put the price up higher than would be asked through an agent. He did not even tell Mr. Pemberton to have free searches in the land registry office, for the same reason.

Mr. Pemberton, he said, had ascertained who owned the properties, got figures and submitted them to him from time to time and he submitted them to the attorney-general. One property was offered at \$240,000 and for the six lots in Map 35 B, afterwards secured, the owners wanted \$100,000. Mr. Bower and the minister of lands thought the latter the most available but would not pay \$100,000. The owners came down to \$30,000. Mr. Bower visited the property and instructed witness to offer \$75,000 cash. He communicated this to Mr. Pemberton and the owners accepted. A government cheque for \$1,000 was made out, he said, and the balance of the purchase price was paid. Both the owners and Mr. Pemberton said.

(Concluded on page 11.)

AN IMPORTANT GAIN NORTH OF AVOCOURT

French Captured Large Portion of Le Bois Carre Last Night

THE OPERATION WAS ENTIRELY SUCCESSFUL

Germans Trying to Retain Footing in Haucourt Under French Guns

Paris, April 6.—The war office announced this afternoon the capture by the French of a large portion of the position north of Avocourt known as Le Bois Carre, or "Square Woods."

This ground was captured in the course of fighting which went on all of yesterday afternoon and last night in the Verdun region west of the Meuse, on the Avocourt-Bethincourt line.

At one point along the Avocourt-Bethincourt line the Germans succeeded in penetrating French positions.

Two attacks were made by German troops against French positions north of the Callette Wood, but they were without result.

Surprise Attack.

The text of the communication follows:

"In the Argonne a surprise attack delivered by us this morning on one of the enemy's trenches near the highway of St. Hubert resulted in our inflicting perceptible losses on our adversaries and in bringing back some 20 prisoners.

"During this attack our artillery in the next sector violently bombarded that portion of the Avocourt Wood occupied by the Germans.

"In the region of Verdun the enemy after the relative calm of yesterday afternoon, gave evidence of great activity during the evening hours. As the night progressed there took place to the west of the Meuse a bombardment of extreme violence in the region between Avocourt and Bethincourt. This was followed by a series of attacks in which large numbers of men took part, against the two principal salients of this front. All the efforts of the enemy against the village of Bethincourt were checked by our fire.

"During this same time the Germans directed a furious attack on our centre, against the village of Haucourt. In spite of repeated checks and bloody sacrifices they were successful in getting a foothold during the night in this village. We now hold the village under the fire of our dominating position.

Important Gain.

"On our side, after a short preparatory artillery fire, we delivered a spirited attack, our men coming out from the redoubt of Avocourt, their purpose being to connect this redoubt with one of our works situated on the boundary line of the wood north of Avocourt. During the operation, which was in all respects successful, we occupied a large portion of the territory known as Le Bois Carre, and took 50 prisoners.

"East of the Meuse two enemy attacks north of the Callette Wood resulted only in serious losses to the Germans."

German Statement.

Berlin, April 6.—German troops have stormed the village of Haucourt, on the Avocourt-Bethincourt front, north-west of Verdun, the war office announced to-day.

PAPEN WROTE; CONSUL ISSUED A PASSPORT

Investigation of Von Der Goltz's Story Draws in German at Baltimore

Washington, April 6.—The government's indication of the connection of Carl A. Ludewitz, German consul at Baltimore, with the issuance of an American passport to Horst von Der Goltz, confessed German spy, under the name of Bridgman Taylor, has reached the point where the next step is to lay the facts before a federal grand jury.

The story told to department of justice agents by Von Der Goltz at New York is to be made the basis of grand jury action. In his statement Von Der Goltz is quoted as saying he had gone to Baltimore with a letter from Captain von Papen, then German military attaché here, requesting the consul to aid von Der Goltz in any way he could.

Von Der Goltz told the agents he had presented the letter and discussed with Ludewitz plans for obtaining fraudulently an American passport.

Von Der Goltz's story, it is said, has been corroborated by the prisoner, Tucker, arrested three weeks ago at El Paso, and now held at Ellis Island, N. Y. Tucker, it is asserted, was familiar with von Der Goltz's plans to obtain an American passport, and has corroborated von Der Goltz's story in its essentials.

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**GAINED GROUND ON
COAST OF BLACK SEA**

Russians Also Dislodged Turks
on Upper Tchouk; the
Eastern Front

Petrograd, April 6.—The following
official communication was issued last
night:

"In the regions of Riga, Jacobstadt
and Dwinsk there was cannonading
and rifle fire at many points. On the
Dwina the ice is breaking up.

"South of the region of Dwinsk nu-
merous enemy aeroplane flights have
been made. Bombs and machine guns
have been used. In the region east of
Beranowich Zeppelin were observed
by night.

"Galicja—West of Tarnopol a con-
siderable body of the enemy opened an
offensive, but was repulsed at the point
of the bayonet, abandoning a great
number of killed and wounded close to
our entanglements. In the region north
of Lutetate our troops occupied the
village of Swiertakowas and surround-
ing woods.

"Caucasus front—On the Black Sea
littoral the Turks, supported by their
cruiser Breslau, attacked our right
flank. We repulsed the attack, inflic-
ting heavy losses on the enemy. Our
troops simultaneously attacked the
enemy's centre in the same region, and
captured a portion of his positions. In
the basin of the Upper Tchouk we dis-
lodged the enemy from a series of his
strongly fortified mountain positions."

**COUNT DE LESSEPS
FIGHTING AIRCRAFT**

Montreal, April 6.—Count Jacques de
Lesseps, a French aviator who took
part in the Belmont Park Status of Lib-
erty flight in New York some years ago,
and later made flights in Canada, is in
the anti-aircraft service in France, and
was in charge of the gun which recently
brought down a raiding Zeppelin, ac-
cording to information received here to-
day by his friends.

Count de Lesseps in 1911 married Miss
Grace Mackenzie, daughter of Sir William
Mackenzie, president of the Canadian
Northern Railway. The count is 32 years
old.

Phoenix Beer—2 qts. for 25c

**WITHIN TWENTY MILES
OF KUT-EL-AMARA NOW**

Entrenched Position at Umm-
el-Henna Captured by Brit-
ish; Operations Proceeding

London, April 6.—A victory by the
British over the Turks on the Tigris,
below Kut-el-Amara, was reported
yesterday by General Lake, in com-
mand of the British forces there. The
Turkish entrenched position at Umm-
el-Henna was attacked and carried at
5 o'clock yesterday morning by the
Tigris Corps, General Lake telegraphed.
He reported that the operations
were proceeding satisfactorily.

The capture of Umm-el-Henna,
which is on the Tigris about 20 miles
down stream from Kut-el-Amara, is
the most important news from this
theatre in some time, and is regarded
in London as giving promise of the
early relief of Gen. Townshend's force,
which has been besieged in Kut-el-
Amara since the first week in Decem-
ber.

Umm-el-Henna is a strong position
at an important bend in the river, and
is said to be the last serious barrier to
the relief of Gen. Townshend, although
two or three less strong positions still
are to be overcome before Kut-el-
Amara is reached.

Next to the Dardanelles expedition,
the operations in Mesopotamia have
been a subject on which the govern-
ment has been more criticized than any
other, not only on account of the break-
down in the hospital arrangements, but
on the question of responsibility for
the advance with insufficient forces to-
ward Bagdad. As in the case of the
Dardanelles, the ministers at home
have been accused of insisting on the
expedition against the advice of the
military authorities in India and on the
spot. This accusation, however, met
with an unqualified contradiction by
Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, secre-
tary for India, in the House of Com-
mons on Tuesday. Mr. Chamberlain
declared that the advance on Bagdad
had been undertaken on the advice of
the commander-in-chief in Mesopo-
tamia.

**CASUALTIES AMONG
CANADIAN SOLDIERS**

Ottawa, April 6.—The following casualty
list was issued last night:

Infantry.
Killed in action—Pte. W. B. Bell, Hal-
fax.

Died—Pte. V. William, Manicoulin, Ont.
Missing—Pte. A. F. Cook, Toronto.

Previously reported prisoners of war;
now missing—Pte. F. Chambers, England.
Dangerously wounded—Pte. W. F. Pea-
cock, St. John, N. B.

Seriously wounded—Pte. W. Howie,
Scotland; Lt. C. G. Allison, England.

Wounded—Pte. Edward Burgess, Eng-
land; Pte. D. S. Anderson, England; Pte.
E. J. Hacker, Welland, Ont.; Pte. A. J.
S. Bonner, Hamilton, Ont.; Pte. Jos.
Gillies, Ashmore, N. S.; Cpl. G. A. Chat-
ter, London, Ont.; Pte. J. G. Peor, Quebec,
Que.; Pte. A. A. Murray, New York; Pte.
Taurent Haugrette, Montreal; Pte. G. W.
Mason, Montreal; Lieut. Cpl. John R. H.
England; Pte. A. L. Dunn, Oakville, Ont.;
Pte. R. Salter, Hamilton, Ont.; Pte. D. K.
Munroe, Sydney, N. S.; Pte. W. H.
Forbes, Woodbury, Mass.; Pte. Edward
Ferguson, Toronto; Cpl. V. H. Finlay,
Owen Sound, Ont.; Pte. R. H. Kennedy,
Toronto; Pte. R. L. Walters, Kennebec,
N. S.; Pte. E. F. Talbot, Montreal; Pte.
E. Rabat, Winnipeg; Pte. J. J. McMurrie,
Regina; Pte. B. Carbery, St. Catharines,
Ont.; Pte. A. Croudale, England.

Slightly wounded—Pte. P. Skeeritt,
Shelburne, Ont.; Pte. R. A. Wilson, Ire-
land.

Seriously ill: Pte. C. J. Meers, British
West Indies; Pte. A. McNeil, Grand Nar-
rows, N. S.

Suffering from shock—Pte. Wm. Fuller,
Hamilton, Ont.; Pte. E. Craig, Aubrey,
Que.; Pte. C. A. Falkner, Toronto; Pte.
Jas. Armstrong, Edmonton.

Mounted Rifles.
Died—Capt. Anthony Temple, England.
Dangerously wounded—Lt. J. R. Willis,
Vegreville, Alta.

Wounded—Pte. A. O. Swanby, Wash-
burn, Wis.; Lieut. Cpl. J. S. Stout, Chip-
pewa Falls, Ont.; Pte. Harry McLean, Am-
herst, N. S.; Cpl. Geo. H. Parkes, Mount
Tombie, B. C.; Pte. W. Carr, Penticton,
B. C.; Pte. W. E. Maxfield, England; Cpl.
J. E. Malcolm, England; Pte. Geo.
Horne, England; Pte. D. W. Ritchie,
Scotland; Pte. H. L. McNamara, Ireland;
Pte. James McLaughlin, Scotland; Pte.
J. A. Harrison, England.

Slightly wounded, but on duty—Capt.
A. H. Charles, Quebec.

Wounded and shell shock—Pte. C. S.
Mackenzie, Scotland.

Seriously ill—Lieut. Michael McGuire,
Ireland.

Artillery.
Died of wounds—Gr. Jas. Wood, Eng-
land.

Wounded—Gr. Robert Clarkson, Eng-
land; Gr. S. Graham, Wolfville, N. S.

Slightly wounded—Gr. Douglas Carson,
Alta.

Severely wounded—Sgt. W. R. Kay,
Sunderland, Ont.

Seriously ill—Gr. G. S. Lannage, Eng-
land.

Medical Service.
Slightly ill—Sgt. H. H. Stephenson,
England.

**STRIKE IN PROGRESS
AT ALICE ARM NOW**

Prince Rupert, April 6.—A strike has
been declared at Alice Arm against the
Westholme Lumber Company, which
has contracts for a road and various
buildings in connection with the Dolly
Varden mine, owned by R. B. McGinnis.
The Westholme company brought in a
number of men from Vancouver and
Victoria, hired at \$2.50 to \$3.00 for a
10-hour day. The previous scale of
wages was \$3.50 to \$4.00 for a nine-
hour day. The men also complain of
the food conditions and accommodation.

SUFFERING IN TURKEY.

New York, April 6.—The sufferings
throughout Turkey caused by the war
are described in a cable message to the
American Red Cross, made public yester-
day by Ernest F. Bicknell, director-
general of civilian relief. The situa-
tion has become so alarming, it is
said, that the Turkish government at
last has decided to permit foreign re-
lief agencies to enter the country.

Specimens of Uganda raw silk and of
yarns and fabrics manufactured from it
are on exhibition in the public exhibition
galleries of the Imperial Institute, S. W.

"DRESS UP"

**With One of Our New
Spring Silk Dresses**

To-day we are offering one of the most beautiful
lines of Spring Silk Dresses ever shown by us. They
are new arrivals, and were only opened up yesterday
afternoon. The silk fabrics are Crepe de Chine,
Chiffon Taffeta and Satin Messaline. The colors are
mostly subdued, but rich; including Alice blue, navy,
pink, rose, salmon, grey, mauve, bottle green, bottle
green and a darker shade of brown and black. All
sizes. You can buy one

For \$10

And Up to \$27.50

LADIES' SAMPLE SUIT HOUSE

721 YATES STREET

PHONE 1901 "Where Style Meets Moderate Price"

**Electric
POWER**

—the most satisfactory power for commercial use.

Steady
Reliable
Efficient

Cost of consumption small.
Estimates furnished immediately upon
request.

B.C. Electric

When You Need Anything Electrical Buy It Here

Phone 710 **Carter Electric Co** Arcade Bldg.
Successors to Carter & McKenzie View St.

**BELGIUM AND HOLLAND
AFTER THE GREAT WAR**

Amsterdam, April 6.—M. Frans Van
Cauwelaert, a Belgian deputy, lecturing
before the Students' Association of Am-
sterdam on the subject of a rapproche-
ment between Belgium and Holland, said
that, both intellectually and economically,
after the war, it would be to the ad-
vantage of both nations to draw closer
to each other.

"There is no doubt that Belgium will
enter into an era of prosperity, for noth-
ing gives a people such strength as suf-
fering courageously borne," said M. Van
Cauwelaert. "It is necessary to the
future of Holland that she should main-
tain her independence. That is why it is
of such supreme importance that she
should form a defensive military league
with Belgium. If these two countries
were to adopt measures in common for
the defence of their territories, they
would rank as a great power. May it be
the task of these two states to stand as
champions of the rights of small na-
tions."

**MORE MEN THAN WOMEN
HAVE APPENDICITIS**

Surgeons state men are slightly
more subject to appendicitis than wo-
men. Victoria people should know
that a few doses of simple buckthorn
bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in
Adler-Ika, often relieve or prevent
appendicitis. This mixture removes
such surprising foul matter that ONE
SPOONFUL relieves almost ANY
CASE constipation, sour stomach or
indigestion. The INSTANT, easy action of
Adler-Ika is surprising. Hall & Co.,
Druggist, 762 Yates St.

**ANOTHER NORWEGIAN
STEAMSHIP SENT DOWN**

Haar, April 6.—A German submarine
sank the Norwegian steamship Baus,
a vessel of 1,275 tons gross, in the Eng-
lish channel. Four of the crew are
missing. Fourteen were saved.

Washington, April 6.—A graphic ac-
count of the damaging of the British
channel steamer Sussex, with the as-
sertion that the vessel was deliberately
torpedoed without warning by an
enemy submarine, is contained in a re-
port by Rear Admiral Grasset to the
French general staff, made public here
last night by the French embassy.

**SUBMARINE SHELLED
AND SANK BARQUE**

Washington, April 6.—American Consul
Frost, at Queenstown, cabled the state
department yesterday that the British
barque Bengala, sunk off Fastnet on
April 1, was destroyed by shell fire from
a submarine after ample warning had
been given, and that all of the crew, in-
cluding two Americans, were saved.

**ITALY'S CARE OF ITS
VERY OLD BUILDINGS**

Rome, April 6.—Signor Corrado
Ricci, director-general of fine arts in
Italy, has just paid a visit to Ita-
ly, to inspect the two basilicas re-
cently damaged by Austrian bombs.
Interviewed on his return, he ex-
presses himself as satisfied that the
portico and mosaics of Saint Apollinare
in Classe can be reconstructed without
any alteration of character or appear-
ance, as all ornaments all the frag-
ments of the shattered columns are to
be found among the ruins, as well as
the bits of the mosaics. By order of
Signor Ricci transfer designs had for-
tunately been made recently from the
mosaics of the damaged basilica.

**WINDSOR OFFICIALS
READY FOR GERMANS**

Windsor, April 6.—The local author-
ities claim they have evidence of a
German-American plan for a cam-
paign of lawlessness and anarchy in
Canada this summer, compared with
which last year's outrages would sink
into insignificance.

Windsor and district, they claim, are
to be the special scenes of opera-
tions of Detroit Germans.
Every precaution is being taken to
guard against dynamiting outrages.
Six armed watchmen were yesterday
placed at the Windsor waterworks, and
Chief of Police Willis is issuing re-
volver permits to watchmen of all
kinds.

**NO LOADED CARS FROM
C. P. R. TO INTERCOLONIAL**

Montreal, April 6.—The Canadian
Pacific railway has placed a temporary
embargo on loaded cars for delivery to
the Intercolonial portion of the Cana-
dian government railways on account
of the failure of the government road to
take loads which the C. P. R. is holding
and has held in some cases for six
weeks, resulting in congestion which is
seriously hampering the movement of
traffic through the C. P. R. terminal. It
is understood that 600 such cars are
lying idle awaiting acceptance by the
Canadian government railways.

READY FOR PEACE.

Christiana, April 6.—"Germany is
ready to make peace, and the chancel-
lor has said officially that any reason-
able peace proposal will be considered,"
said Dr. Michelles, the new German
ambassador to Norway, in a morning
newspaper. "It is our antagonists who
want to fight to the bitter end."

F. L. Haynes means watchmaker and
jeweler.

**Only One Way to Prove Advertising State-
ments—Try the GOODS**

The Kind of Groceries Sold by

COPAS & YOUNG

ARE ALWAYS OF GUARANTEED QUALITY. Try Them. WE WANT
TO CONVINCE YOU THAT THERE IS A DIFFERENCE

C. & Y. BREAD FLOUR, equal in
quality to any Flour made. Per
sack, only.....**\$1.55**

**KING'S QUALITY
FLOUR**, sack.....**\$1.65**

ROYAL STANDARD FLOUR,
Per sack.....**\$1.65**

**INDEPENDENT CREAMERY
BUTTER**, Per lb.....**35c**

FANCY ASHCROFT POTATOES,
100-lb. sack.....**\$1.85**

FINE LOCAL POTATOES, nice and
mealy; 100-lb. sack.....**\$1.25**

**ANTI-COMBINE JELLY POW-
DER**, 4 packets
for.....**25c**

SELECTED BACK BACON, piece
or half-piece.....**23c**
Per lb.....

ANTI-COMBINE TEA in lead pack-
ets. Equal in strength and quality
to any Tea sold elsewhere at 50c
per lb. Our price.....**\$1.00**
3 lbs. for.....

ANTI-COMBINE COFFEE, very
fine. 1-lb. tin.....**35c**

B. C. OR ST. CHARLES MILK,
5 large cans.....**45c**
for.....

We Sell Everything at a Reasonable Price. Compare Above With Any in the
City and Be Convinced. No Specials FOR BAIT

COPAS & YOUNG

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

Phones 94 and 95. Corner Fort and Broad Streets. Phones 94 and 95.

A Daily Treat— Always Acceptable and Delicious. "SALADA"

The Tea of all Teas.

Black, Green or Mixed } Get a package and enjoy a cup of Tea "In Perfection".

Slightly Used Pianos at Tremendous Reductions

Never before have forces so arranged themselves as to permit of our offering such bargains as on our floor at the present time.

We have been asked by prospective buyers for just such money-saving opportunities as these.

The instruments are equal to new—you could not tell them from such. See the one in our window to-day.

We are quite certain that never again shall we be offering such values.

COME IN AND SEE THEM

Gideon Hicks

Opposite Post Office Piano Company Phone 1241

VIOLENT ATTACK WAS REPULSED BY ITALIANS

Rome, April 6.—The following official communication was issued last night:

"In the Trentino region and on the upper Adige there has been the usual military activity. In the Cristillo some on Monday night, after intense artillery preparation, the enemy opened a fresh violent attack on our new positions on the Rauchkofel. The attack was repulsed with heavy losses; and the enemy left some prisoners in our hands.

"On the Upper and Middle Isontro front there has been an intense artillery duel. Enemy troops attempted to break our lines east of Sabotino, but were thrown back and dispersed.

"Enemy airmen yesterday tried to reach Verona, but were driven away. Other enemy aviators succeeded in throwing a few bombs on Bassano, killing two children. On the lower Isontro and on the Lagoon Grandio similar air attempts were made, and some bombs were thrown on hamlets. Our air squadrons drove the air-attackers off. Two of the machines were seen to fall to the ground behind the enemy lines."

SAY DANISH BARQUE SPRANG A LEAK; SANK

New York, April 6.—Two American seamen who arrived on the French steamship Espagnole from Bordeaux yesterday, denied that Danish barque Claudia, on which they were members of the crew, had been torpedoed by a submarine, as stated in a marine report sent out from Copenhagen on March 24. The Claudia sank on March 23, on her way, lumber-laden, from Jacksonville, Fla., to Fleetwood, Eng. According to George Cole, of St. Louis, and Gustave Mendel, of New York, the two seamen who arrived here yesterday, the barque's plight resulted from severe weather during which she sprang a leak. The crew were rescued by a French steamship and taken to Bordeaux.

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S MOTHER WAS ROBBED

London, April 6.—The Times states that burglars robbed the home of Lady Randolph Churchill in Brook street. Jewelry and other articles of great intrinsic and personal value are missing, including a gift from the late King Edward.

HERBS

We can supply you with Dried Herbs, Roots, Bark, Leaves, Flowers, etc., of Medicinal Plants. A large variety, and a fresh, clean stock to be found at

Halls
CENTRAL DRUG STORE
Phone 101

BORDEN'S STATEMENT ON NAVAL QUESTION

Question by Sinclair Leads Him to Tell How Government Acted

Ottawa, April 6.—A question by J. H. Sinclair, Liberal, Guyabon, N. S., in the House yesterday caused the prime minister to give a short review of the government's position on the naval question. Mr. Sinclair referred to the prime minister's statement on June 6, 1915, in which he had intimated that legislation would be brought down later to provide for the acquisition of three battleships which were then about to be built by the British government; such legislation would be passed before the ships were completed and Canada would take them over, pay for them and place them at the disposal of the imperial government for the common defence of the empire.

Mr. Sinclair wanted to know what had been done. Sir Robert said: "In the autumn of 1913 the government had under consideration the introduction of the naval aid bill of 1912, but thought such re-introduction undesirable unless there were some prospect that it would not be defeated in the Senate. Confidential inquiries were made for the purpose of ascertaining whether such a bill, either in its original form or in some modified form, might be expected to pass the Senate, thus enabling Canada to assume her proper share in maintaining the common defence of the empire."

No Action Taken
"It was reported to the prime minister as the result of these inquiries that no assurances could be given of the acceptance by the Senate either of the naval aid bill in its original form, or the modified proposal, which the government was prepared to consider. For this reason no action was taken, as it was thought undesirable to renew the controversy without any reasonable hope that the government's proposals would be carried in the Senate."

"In 1914, with the view to formulating a permanent policy of naval defence, it was arranged with the admiralty that Admiral Sir John Jellicoe should visit Canada in August or September for the purpose of giving the government the benefit of his wide knowledge and experience. While arrangements for his visit still were in progress, the war broke out."

"Thereafter the government ascertained that in the opinion of the imperial authorities the efforts and resources of Canada should be concentrated during the present war upon training and equipping of military forces, and it would be inexpedient for the Canadian government under the circumstances to undertake at the present time the provision of assistance in naval defence on any considerable scale."

Railway Statistics
An addition of 4,787 miles was made to the operating mileage of Canadian railways during the statistical year ended June 30 last, according to the annual report of J. L. Payne, comptroller of railway statistics. The greatest increase was in the provinces of Ontario and British Columbia.

Ontario still has a railway mileage more than double that of any other province, with 10,703 miles in operation. Saskatchewan comes next with 5,327; Manitoba, 4,898; Quebec, 4,677; Alberta, 3,174; British Columbia, 3,000; New Brunswick, 1,965; Nova Scotia, 1,367; Prince Edward Island, 275; Yukon, 102; and Canadian lines in the United States, 398.

An increase of \$66,990,137 in railway capitalization during 1915 brought the total up to \$1,875,519,888. Dividends on stocks amounted to \$32,341,357, as compared with \$30,434,601 during 1914-15. Government-owned and operated lines, which are not capitalized, showed a cost of \$295,542,291.

Cash Subsidies
Cash subsidies amounted to \$5,969,284, of which the Dominion contributed \$4,644,064 and the provinces \$1,325,220. The whole account for aid in cash, constructed lines, loans, etc., stands at \$238,821,924. Land grants have totalled \$8,929,312 acres, and guarantees have been authorized amounting to \$409,969,165.

There were 46,322,035 passengers carried in 1914-15 and 87,394,828 tons of freight. This was a decrease of 380,245 passengers and 14,159,151 tons of freight. Gross earnings fell from \$243,983,539 in 1914-15 to \$199,443,072 in 1915-16. Both passengers and freight decreased, but operating expenses also decreased, and the aggregate was equal to 73.9 per cent. of the gross earnings.

REINHARDT GRAUMAN HELD AT EDMONTON

Los Angeles, April 6.—Reinhardt Grauman, sr., sought by police and insurance agents in connection with an alleged arson fire, was reported to-day held at Edmonton, Canada. Grauman's son recently gave the Oakland police information that led to the arrest of Andrew Becker and his daughter, Ida, at Long Beach, on March 22. August Mundt and his wife, Mary, a daughter of Grauman, sr., were arrested at Oakland on Feb. 20. All were alleged to have had knowledge of a series of fires in California and Canada, on which insurance was collected, amounting to about \$50,000 in five years.

PARTY OF JOURNALISTS REACHES STOCKHOLM

Stockholm, April 6.—A dozen Swedish-American journalists have arrived here on board the Swedish-American Line steamship Stockholm and received a cordial welcome. Swedish newspapers are preparing a reception in their honor; the minister of the navy has been invited to a dinner and the American minister to a luncheon. They will be received in audience by King Gustav.

KIDNEY DISEASE WAS KILLING HIM

Until He Used "Fruit-a-tives"
The Great Kidney Remedy

Hagersville, Ont., Aug. 26, 1913.
"About two years ago, I found my health in a very bad state. My kidneys were not doing their work and I was all run down in condition. Having seen 'Fruit-a-tives' advertised, I decided to try them. Their action was mild, and the result all that could be expected."

"My kidneys resumed their normal action after I had taken upwards of a dozen boxes and I regained my old-time vitality. To-day, I am as well as ever."

"B. A. KELLY."
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

TWO WERE KILLED IN SEATTLE; ROBBERY

Beaten to Death in Their
House for \$2,000
They Had

Seattle, April 6.—Mrs. Corinne Wheeler, 76 years old, and her sister, Mrs. Kate B. Swift, aged 53, who were slain and robbed of \$2,000 last night in their home on Westlake avenue north, half a mile from the business centre of Seattle, evidently were beaten to death with a hand axe and hammer, which were found, stained with blood, under a pile of boards in the house.

Howard E. King, aged 40, nephew of the murdered women, was closely examined by the police, who say they are satisfied he is telling the truth. King said his aunts had withdrawn the money from a bank several months ago and had been keeping it in money belts they wore about their waists. The clothing had been torn and the money belts cut from their bodies.

Apparently the women had been attacked in the parlor. Mrs. Swift being felled first. Mrs. Wheeler evidently had fled to the bedroom to arm herself and was struck down by the assailant, who followed her.
Mr. King said he had left the house early yesterday afternoon promising to return for the night. He found the door unlocked when he returned to the house at 11.30 last night. Mrs. Wheeler suffered from insomnia and it was the sisters' custom to take long walks at night. King lighted a fire and waited an hour and a half for his aunts to return. Then he entered the parlor and found Mrs. Swift's body lying in a pool of blood. He went into the bedroom and found Mrs. Wheeler's body. Then he notified the police. The coroner said the women had been dead three hours when the alarm was given. King is not under detention.

The women came here from Carthage, Mo., two years ago.

HENRY FORD'S NEUTRAL PEACE CONFERENCE

Prof. Emily G. Balch, of New York, Goes as Alternate for Jane Addams.

New York, April 6.—Professor Emily G. Balch, of Wellesley College, will sail Saturday on the steamship Oscar II, for Stockholm, where she will become a member of Henry Ford's permanent neutral peace conference. She will act as alternate for Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago.

The conference, as planned, is composed of five delegates from each of the following neutral countries: Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway and the United States. Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked and John D. Barry already are in Stockholm as American delegates, and it has been announced that William J. Bryan, Henry Ford and George W. Kitchener will attend the meetings when they are able.

"The conference," Miss Balch said, "will supply a medium through which the ideas of the moderate and broad-minded groups in the belligerent countries can be made familiar with one another and a medium for considering public affairs from the point of general interest."

H. B. "Imperial" Lager Beer, quarts, 3 for 50c.

ALL IN THE SAME BOAT



SYMPATHETIC OLD LADY—And do any of your friends visit you while you are here?
INTERNED GERMAN—No, matam. Dey vas all here mit me.—London-Mail.

Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd.—"The Fashion Centre"—1008-10 Government St.

Women Seeking Fashion at Moderate Cost Should See These Stylish Suits Priced at \$25



With Easter only a few days away, one should make ample provision for correct wearing apparel. For to-morrow's selling we offer Suits at \$25.00. The variety of styles and materials is so broad as to allow wide scope of one's personal taste. The whole list of favored materials and shades is included. Every Suit of superior quality, and exceptional value. View this showing of Easter Costumes to-morrow at \$25.00

New "Jaeger" Wool Sweater Coats

We have just unpacked a fine range of this superior line of Woolen Sweater Coats for women, in shades of rose, sky, sage, canary, etc. These Coats are ideal for golf and general sports wear. Prices range \$6.50 to \$9.00

Campbell's
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Watch This
Space in Friday
Night's Times

GREAT BARGAINS In Furniture, Carpets and Bedding

Now being shown by us. Goods that are reliable, durable and handsome in design at prices that will stand the test of comparison. Before buying a dollar's worth of Furniture elsewhere be sure to inspect our stock. We invite comparison as to quality and price. You can save money by buying from us. Our guarantee "Goods as represented or money refunded." Free city delivery. We give a spot cash discount of ten per cent from the regular prices.

Carpet Cleaning

Our Electric Carpet Cleaner does its work well. Have you tried it? If you have not, let us show you the advantage over other methods. Call and see why it is best.

PRICES
Cleaning, per yard.....5¢
Relaying, per yard.....5¢

Furniture and Mattress Repairing

We can make your old furniture look like new again at very reasonable prices.

Chairs and Couches re-upholstered and upholsteries made to order. Get our prices.

Window Blinds and Awnings

See us for these goods. Estimates cheerfully given. Our prices are right, and we guarantee our work to be first-class in every respect. Now is the time if you intend having awnings. We make them for the home, store or office.

SMITH & CHAMPION "THE BETTER VALUE STORE" 1420 DOUGLAS ST. NEAR CITY HALL

TARIFF BILLS ADVANCED BY SENATE YESTERDAY

Ottawa, April 6.—The Senate yesterday advanced a stage the tariff bills relating to the changes in duty on apples and oil.

Senator Loughheed explained that the increase in the duty on fuel oil was for the purpose of producing needed revenue. The increase on apples was to give assistance to Canadian apple growers.

Senator Bostock expressed the opinion that during recent years the apple growers of Canada had not encountered greater difficulties than had other lines of business. He thought that while the duty might increase the cost of apples to the consumer, it was doubtful if the producer would benefit. He questioned the advisability of changing the duty on fuel oil and making it more difficult for railways to operate by oil through timbered country. The use of oil in timbered country insured against forest fires.

Senator Davis condemned the tariff increases and said that the advances in the duties on apples and oil would be resented in Western Canada.

MEAT CARDS SOON IN BAVARIA AND SAXONY

Berlin, April 6.—Meat cards will be introduced in Bavaria and Saxony on April 15, permitting consumption of 120 grammes (1.5 pounds) per capita daily, except on two meatless days each week.

Bavaria has forbidden the sale of canned meats, whole hams, whole sausages, etc., to individuals, to prevent the accumulation of stocks in advance.

Individual meat cards probably will not be issued in Berlin. Regulation of distribution will be effected by limiting the supply for each retailer.

SWATOW, CHINA, HELD BY REVOLUTIONISTS

Amoy, China, April 6.—The revolutionists have the entire city of Swatow in their possession. Business is at a standstill. The native population is reported to be panic-stricken, fearing an attack by government troops from Canton.

The American gunboat Wilmington is protecting foreign interests at Swatow. The commander of the warship and the American consul are preparing to prevent fighting in the foreign property area if an attempt should be made by the government troops to recapture the city. The rebel forces are well disciplined.

ZEPPELIN HIT.

London, April 6.—That another Zeppelin in addition to the L-15 was hit during the recent raids on England was the statement made by Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under-secretary for war, in the House of Commons. Mr. Tennant would not specify the place where the airship had been hit, but said he had received information of it through a carbon copy of a wireless message sent by the commander of the Zeppelin, which had been picked up on the ground.

PENNSYLVANIA MINERS.

New Kensington, Pa., April 6.—Two thousand of the 8,000 miners in the Allegheny and Kiskiminetas valleys, who yesterday struck for recognition of their newly-formed union, returned to work to-day. The operators have made that concession.



THE DAILY TIMES

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COPY FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
All copy for display advertisements must be at Times Office before 4 p.m. of the day previous to the day of insertion. This is imperative. When this rule is not complied with we do not guarantee insertion.

THE CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

It was unfortunate for the German chancellor that while he was speaking in the Reichstag the world was receiving reports of the destruction by German submarines without warning of half a dozen neutral ships with the loss of a number of neutral lives. Even Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg must realize that these outrages form a most inappropriate background for his picture of the violator of Belgium and Luxembourg, the baby-killer of Scarborough, the assailant of orphanages, hospitals and Sunday Schools and the perpetrator of the Lusitania, Ancona and Persia massacres, as the friend of peace, liberty and equal rights, the persecuted Bayard of Europe, the only hope of civilization. Nor was it fitting that while he was depicting the kultural virtues of Prussian militarism the primitive savages who wear the German uniform should be bombarding the ruins of Rheims cathedral out of sheer lust for the destruction of everything that is inspiring and beautiful.

The chancellor no longer discusses the elimination of France from the concert of Europe through the "backing" process. Much blood has flowed a great deal of it German and vast ruin has been wrought since those halcyon days when it was "desirable to strike at France" through Belgium before she could "prepare herself" for the shock; when the violation of Belgium's neutrality was "necessary" to Germany's convenience, because Germany "could not wait" when "we had to hack our way to Paris." Then Germany was on the way to world dominion, Wilhelm was the Emperor of Europe; France, according to Bernhardi, was to be "crushed never to cross our path again"; treaties were "scraps of paper" according to von Jagow; the world was to be reorganized under Prussian auspices. All the other powers were to be disarmed and then there would be universal peace, because the rest of the world would be subject to the control of the kindly, mild-mannered cultured Prussian whose enlightened idea of free institutions was so beautifully exemplified at Zabern, in German East Africa and in German Poland.

The chancellor's speech cannot have been very reassuring to the German people. His expression of defiance limped like a lame duck. His assertion that the effect of the allies' blockade can be neutralized by a reversion to the conditions and customs of living which obtained in Germany forty years ago holds out a most uninviting prospect to the average German, who loves nothing in the world quite so devotedly as his stomach, and who is wrecking his digestion on the "scientific diet" prescribed by the war office. Two facts, however, stand out from Hollweg's tissue of childish distortion and whining misrepresentation. One is that Germany wants peace, but not on terms that would involve the loss of Prussian hegemony in the empire or, in other words, the disruption of the Hohenzollern dynasty and the system of which it is the cornerstone, so luridly illustrated by this war. The other is his passionate appeal for German unity. This means that the Prussian leaders realize that unless the war is ended soon they will not be able to justify in any way their policy to the German people, that the spell of their military ascendancy will be broken and that the present ominous rumblings will break forth into a revolution. But Germany cannot have peace except upon the terms announced by Mr. Asquith and others. Prussia's military domination—not "military power," as it pleased the chancellor to say—must be destroyed. It fact it is destroying itself at a rate entirely satisfactory to the allies.

UNHAPPY NEUTRALS.

Yesterday press dispatches reported the destruction of six or seven vessels by German submarines. Only one was British. The others were Spanish, Norwegian, Danish and Dutch. Some, if not all, of them were sunk without warning.

The motive and cause of this manifestation of the knightly Prussianism so glowingly extolled by the German Chancellor in the Reichstag are alike apparent. Germany is trying to frighten neutrals dependent upon the sea into either supporting her or helping her propaganda in the interests of a Prussian peace. The effect in all probability will be exactly the opposite. The remaining neutrals not "too proud to fight" will join the entire circle in ending this menace to civilization. They will have to for the sake of their own peace and happiness in the future.

Meanwhile a certain sewing circle in the most timid of the neutrals seems to be fearfully worried lest news from Berlin confirm the proof it already has that the Sussex was torpedoed by a German submarine. That would be a calamity indeed. According to a dispatch from Washington officials there regard the situation as up to the Berlin government to demonstrate the value of the promises given to the United States. Of course it is up to Berlin. What has Washington got to do with the protection of American lives or the rights of neutrals?

THE COURT HOUSE SITE.

The provincial government must take notice of the evidence given by C. C. Pemberton before the Public Accounts Committee in its relation to the Inspector of legal offices, an officer in the department of the Attorney-General. Mr. Pemberton said he was asked by Mr. Haughton, the official in question, to make inquiries regarding the ownership and cost of a site which he afterwards learned was desired for a new court house. He finally secured an option on a block of six lots and sold the property to the government. For this he received a commission of \$4,000, which he divided with Mr. Haughton. This implies a serious charge against the Inspector of legal offices, the truth or falsity of which must be ascertained. No public servant is entitled to share the profit from a transaction in which the government for whom he is acting is one of the principals. There is a section in the criminal code of Canada which designates the receipt of secret commissions by officers of the public service for transactions in which their governments are involved as an indictable offence. There must be no evasion of the issue raised by Mr. Pemberton's evidence. The whole transaction must be probed to the bottom and action taken according to the established facts.

THE WAR PURCHASES INQUIRY.

Public sentiment in Canada will not be satisfied with the limitation of the scope of the commission appointed in consequence of the Kite allegations. So far it has been decided to confine the investigation to two contracts awarded in the United States by the Shell Committee, but these constitute but a small fraction of the activities of that body which have been questioned in Parliament. Obviously in authorizing an inquiry into the fuse and picric acid contracts the government admits that the various excuses given by ministers and supporters for refusing a general investigation of the committee are untenable. These are: That an inquiry might result in furnishing useful information to the enemy; that it is undesirable to deal with such matters during war-time and that, anyway, the Shell Committee was spending British money and therefore its operations were not the business of the parliament of Canada. Those pretexts should have fallen to the ground under the weight of their own absurdity and shame; they were attacked by the major part of the Canadian press without regard to party. Now, however, they have been discredited by the government itself in authorizing an inquiry into two particular contracts.

Mr. Kite read documents in the House showing that early last summer the Shell Committee awarded contracts for \$22,000,000 worth of fuses which were urgently required by our artillery at the front to two companies hastily incorporated for the deal, without a factory or the vestige of a plant and with only \$4,000 subscribed capital. Those contracts were ratified by Sir Sam Hughes on behalf of the Imperial government. The committee also advanced the companies \$2,000,000 before a single fuse had been delivered. Ten days previous to the signing of the contract, however, Honorary Colonel J. Wesley Allison, the purchasing agent vouchered for by Sir Sam Hughes, one B. F. Yorkum, a New York promoter, and Eugene Ligante, head musician in a Montreal hotel, formed themselves into a partnership as intermediaries between the purchasers and the contractors and executed an agreement for the division of a million dollars, which was to be their rakeoff for landing the

contracts. As for the two mushroom companies which with a subscribed capital of \$4,000 had orders for \$22,000,000 worth of fuses, they sub-let the work to other firms. The prices fixed in the contracts were \$4 and \$4.50 per fuse. This was nine months ago, and so far not more than a tenth of the number of fuses ordered have been delivered. Moreover, when that contract was awarded there were Canadian firms with factories, plants and ample financial resources able to do the work. One Toronto firm is now turning out 3,500 fuses per day at \$3.50 per fuse. If Mr. Kite's charges are proved, the penitentiary is too good a place for all those implicated. The amount of the graft, great as it is, is a minor factor alongside the delay the deal involved in the delivery of fuses for munitions urgently needed by our soldiers at the front. It is harrowing to think that thousands upon thousands of shells were lying useless because there were no fuses to finish them; that while our troops and our allies were crying for more munitions crooks were dividing rake-offs on orders that were not being filled.

ABOUT J. W. ALLISON.

The Public Accounts Committee at Ottawa is anxious for a word or two with Honorary Colonel John Wesley Allison, of fuse contract fame. There ought to be no difficulty in compelling that elusive gentleman to appear before the committee. The department of justice should be able to devise ways and means of bringing that Allison-peejured himself before the Davidson commission. Perjury is an extraditable offence.

The Toronto Telegram charges Sir Robert Borden with responsibility for the Allison activities. In a recent scorching editorial it said: "Whereabouts of Col. J. Wesley Allison are only important to this country because Sir Robert Borden failed to occupy the right sort of whereabouts when Col. J. Wesley Allison was establishing his intimacy with the government of which Sir Robert Borden is the head. The premiership of Canada, the leadership of the Conservative party, clothed Sir Robert Borden with power to promote his country's interests and protect his party's honor. If there is anything in the present whereabouts of Col. J. Wesley Allison detrimental to the interests of Canada and injurious to the interests of the Conservative party, who is to blame?"

"There is only one public man who held supreme power to protect the interests of the country and the honor of the party against injurious association of the activity of Col. J. Wesley Allison. The public man who held supreme power and failed to use that power on behalf of his country and his party is the Premier of Canada. And the Premier of Canada is responsible for the consequences that followed failure to protect the country and the party against contact with Col. J. Wesley Allison and other results of Sir Robert Borden's futile honesty and well-meaning smallness."

HUNS PLEAD FOR PEACE.

Herr Harden, the German publicist and military authority, sounds a new note in his paper. Shortly after the war began he bluntly deprecated all hypocritical attempts to lead the world to believe that Germany did not desire to fight, that she fought because fighting was forced upon her and she could do nothing but defend herself. Harden then frankly admitted that the war was Germany's war, and that she entered into it for a deliberate purpose. The Kaiser said the same thing; he wanted Germany to have her "place in the sun." Others proclaimed that it was "world power or downfall." Now all Germany perceives that it may be downfall. There is, consequently, a generally expressed, almost a despairing, cry for peace. Herr Harden doubtless voices the almost unanimous view when he says that notwithstanding almost countless victories there are no prospects for peace. Therefore he admits "that the war has been a mistake." The mistake of Harden and all the Huns was that they thought the war was going to be what it was in the beginning—an orgy of bestial slaughter, unbridled lust and unchecked plunder. That condition endured for a time. Germany had her brutal will in Belgium, in parts of France, in Poland, in Serbia and in Montenegro. She levied her toll of death, indemnities and indescribable crimes upon all within reach of her hosts of barbarians. Now she is reaping the consequences of her policies of infernalism. It is her armies which are being slaughtered. It is her destinies that are tottering in the balance—and she waits that the war was all a mistake and is ready to consider terms of peace. Peace will be declared when Germany admits her crimes and is willing to pay the penalty as already prescribed by Prime Minister Asquith with the approval of all the allies.

Sir Robert Borden delivered a long speech in parliament, the burden of which was that there was nothing to investigate in connection with the shell

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and fuse contracts. All the Premier's leading supporters said the same thing. Now announcement is made from Ottawa that Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence, is to be thrown overboard as a Jonah or sent forth into the wilderness as a goat as a consequence of the shell revelations, in connection with which "there was nothing to investigate." But it may be doubted whether Gen. Sir Sam will become a willing sacrifice, and possibly there are many Conservatives, not to mention multitudes of people, who will not be entirely satisfied with such a sin-offering. For instance, Hon. Andrew Broder has declared that "the honesty of Canada is on trial." Would our honesty be proven by making a goat of one minister? We, at all events, shall not pass judgment until Sir Sam is heard on the subject.

Taglicke Rundschau (Berlin): Whenever our Zeppelins set out on their work of destruction they are accompanied by the ardent wishes and hearty approval of all our people. The popular conscience sanctions—nay, demands—these raids, because every man and woman among us is convinced that in our airships we possess a weapon the brutal use of which is capable of hastening the end of the war. At this moment the supreme law that commands men to love his neighbor is altered for Germans to read, "Do unto others all the injury you can, so that it bring to Germany an early and victorious conclusion to this war." This is why our conscience is satisfied when our Zeppelins leave on their raids, and the more content will be our conscience the more frequent these flights become and the greater the destruction they occasion.

They do things differently in Britain. A contemporary points out that "the British member of parliament receiving pay as army or navy officer must choose between it and his seasonal indemnity." In Canada he grabs both and everything else in sight.

YOU BET.

Ottawa Free Press. Those newly elected Liberals in the B. C. legislature must be very, very troublesome or else Premier Bowser wouldn't be in such a hurry to kick them out.

COLLAPSE IN GERMAN EXCHANGES.

New York Herald. A further fall Monday brought the rate in Wall street for eight bills of exchange on Germany to a new low record—72 1/2 cents for four marks. This is a depreciation of nearly 24 per cent. under parity. At the same time eight bills on Austria sold within a slight fraction of 125 cents for the crown—a depreciation of 38 per cent.

A special cable dispatch to the Herald from London Tuesday morning notes that the continued fall in the absorbing topic among financiers at that centre. A similar decline in the value of the Teutonic currencies is recorded in all neutral countries.

GERMANY BEGINS TO BOW.

New York Evening Post. Signs accumulate that Germany is looking forward to peace. We do not mean peace next week, or next month, or necessarily this year, yet peace as soon as it can be brought about. Whatever the other explanations of the dropping of Von Tirpitz and of the preparations for full and free debate on the war and on the terms of peace in the Reichstag, one fact stands out clear, the German government is preparing for what must come when the fighting ceases. It knows now that Germany cannot impose her will on Europe. It knows that the Germans must plan to live and trade and have a few friends left in the world after the

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A Very Smart Sports Coat

Of White Corduroy Velvet, in Loose Fitting Style, or with Belt. Special at... **\$12.50**

CHIC, GRACEFUL, SMART

There is an alluring something about the new BON TON Corsets which lifts them away out of the commonplace and puts them on Fashion's pedestal. They are in a class by themselves.

The Corset Specialist from the new "Salon du Bon Ton" is showing our patrons each day this week new ideas in corsetry and giving valuable hints about the fashionable

BON TON CORSETS

All the latest models are here, in both back lace and front lace, together with many novelties. We invite you to meet the corsetiere even if you do not choose to purchase at this time.

—Corsets, First Floor

A Fine Corduroy Velvet, Suitable for Sports Coats, Suits and Skirts

A new Corduroy Velvet of fine finish and in very rich shades, particularly suited for making up into handsome sports coats, suits and skirts. The shades are very new and uncommon, including raspberry, cerise, cream, grass green, putty, chamois, sage and white. Splendid value at, yard... **\$2.00**

—Selling, Main Floor

Ladies' White Washable Kid Lace Boots

With white covered heels. The very latest novelty in footwear. Remarkable value at, a pair **\$10.00**

—Selling, First Floor

English Flapper Boot for Girls

In Dark Brown Calf, lace, high cut and low heel. A pair... **\$6.50**

—Selling, First Floor

20 Dozen Colored Print Aprons With Bib, Selling Specially at 25c

A very useful apron, made with round bib, neatly made from light and dark blues and striped prints of good quality. Special, each at... **25c**

—Selling, First Floor

MOTHERS' DAY

To-morrow Dr. Conway will deliver her last lecture in connection with this special series. This lecture is one of special interest to mothers for in the course of this address Dr. Conway will give special helpful advice on the care of infants—feeding, clothing, and how to bring up children to be the strong and healthy men and women of to-morrow.

Lecture will be delivered sharp at 2:30 p.m. in the old Victoria Theatre. Mothers particularly invited. The lecture is free.

Special Notice

The above lecture closes Dr. Conway's special addresses as arranged to be delivered. But by numerous requests from many who have been unable to attend the afternoon meetings Dr. Conway has kindly consented to remain in Victoria for a short time longer and give some of her health lectures in the evenings. These will commence next week, subject to be announced later. Watch our ads for full particulars.

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TEACHER OF SINGING AND SOPRANO SOLOIST.

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to demonstrate, or even to imagine that ordinary toast is as good as ELECTRIC toast. In making ordinary toast it is very difficult to avoid burning the bread, and burnt bread is very, very different from the crisp and delicate toast made by the clean heat of an Electric Toaster. The electric toaster enables you to have perfect toast at any time, without the fuss and bother of building fires and smoking up the house.

Prices \$4.00, \$4.50 and up.

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signation about naturality come to the lips when each new murder is recorded. The tale of resentment and anger has been repeated so frequently that silence in the presence of renewed outrage is more convincing than the loudest protestations could be.

Men weave in this life, the garments that they wear in the world to come.—H. W. Beecher.

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Our Wines and Spirits have always been judged by the public, and it is by the QUALITY and unrivalled VALUE that we have built up our reputation.

HUDSON'S BAY FINEST OLD HIGHLAND SCOTCH WHISKY

Per bottle \$1.10
Per oval pint 80¢
Per oval quart \$1.50
Per gallon \$6.00

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EXTRA QUALITY KNITTING WOOL

Now that we have a big, complete stock of specially fine quality Knitting Wool. We invite every lady who is in need of that commodity to pay us a visit. The prices are:

"Monarch" Yarns, in shades of khaki, grey, oxford, black, or white. Per oz. 10¢
"Monarch" Best, khaki only, per lb. \$2.00
"Bonworth," grey or khaki, per 4 oz. 10¢
"Tiger," tan, grey or natural white, per pkg. 25¢
Knitting Needles, per set. 5¢
and special arrangements for the trade.

G. A. Richardson & Co.
Victoria House, 606 Yates St.

University School for Boys

Recent success at McGill University. Second place in Canada in 1915 at the Royal Military College, Kingston. Canadian Navy, B. C. Surveyors' Preliminary, Cadet Corps and Shooting. Separate and special arrangements for Junior Boys.

BOYS TAKEN FROM 8 YEARS OF AGE AND UPWARDS

Summer term commences Wednesday, April 12, 1916.
Warden—Rev. W. W. Bolton, M.A. (Cantab.).
Headmaster—J. C. Barnacle, Esq. (London University).
For particulars and prospectus apply the Headmaster.

Are You Interested in the Western Scots?

The battle is now under orders to proceed on active service. Before many months have passed it will be doing its part in the trenches. You can keep in touch with it weekly by subscribing now.

"The Western Scot"

(25c per Month in Advance Mailed to Your Address.)
This bright, new paper will be published weekly wherever the battalion may be. It will contain interesting news of the boys of the 67th. It will be published (with pe. fee) at the front.
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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY

Victoria Times, April 6, 1911.

Capt. Leura, agent of marine and fisheries, and Capt. Devereaux, of the drydock, are holding the court of inquiry into the cause of the wreck of the steamer Sardonyx. A number of witnesses will be called.
Messrs. Garvin and Campbell are calling for tenders for the hotel to be erected at Beacon Hill park, facing the athletic ground. The new building will be three stories high, with brick and stone foundations, and a spacious cellar. Thomas Garvin will be in charge of the hotel.
This summer will see two pleasure yachts leave the shops at Warren's wharf, and join the Victoria fleet. One of them is for Mr. McDougall, late of Foot & McDougall.

AN ADVERTISEMENT IS A PROMISE

It is made openly in public print. You have a right to expect a full measure of quality and a fair price. You have a right to expect the advertiser to keep the promise in every particular.

No sane man would spend money for advertising unless he expected to.
The advertiser wouldn't pay him. The public would not respond the next time he had something to offer.
Patronize the stores which advertise in this newspaper.

BRIEF NEWS OF THE CITY

Another Millinery Secret is to buy for cash, run the business on smallest expense possible, giving thus the customer the benefit of stylish millinery at low prices. Be convinced by calling at Mrs. Wastock, 1241 Broad street, near Colonnade.

Silver Spring Beer, 2 qts. for 25c.

Getting Married—A place Blue Band Dinner Set, \$17, at R. A. Brown & Co's, 1202 Douglas street.

Phoenix Beer—2 qts. for 25c.

Every dollar that you give helps a soldier's wife to live! Patriotic Aid Society, 1210 Broad St.

Madame Russell, 202 Campbell block Phone 5360.

Phoenix Stout—2 qts. for 25c.

Arrives at the Front—Nusurface the local made floor and furniture polish has arrived at the front as a brilliant lasting polish. Cheaper than the imported polishes. 3 oz. for 25c; 9 oz. qt. at R. A. Brown & Co's, or grocers.

NOW is the time to fix up your garden. Why not start right by getting the best quality of seeds and plants? All our stock is carefully selected and will give you satisfaction. The Quadra Greenhouse Co., Ltd., 612 Fort St.

"Squirrel" Brand Peanut Butter, at all grocers.

Automobile Radiators and mud guards repaired by expert workmen. Watson & McGregor, 647 Johnson St.

Natural History Society.—A field meeting of the Natural History Society will be held on Saturday, next, April 8, in the neighborhood of Lake Hill, the members taking the Lake Hill bus from the Campbell building at 2 p. m. It is proposed to proceed from there as far as the residence of Mr. Halkett, Rosebury avenue, examining en route the natural features, especially some extraordinary tree growths, oaks and arbutus, which will be pointed out by Mr. Halkett and others.

Babies' Week.—According to an announcement made by the Retail Merchants' Association next week will be "Babies' Week" in the city stores. All the dealers will make every effort to display goods in all lines with a special appeal to mothers. The ladies' furnishing stores are taking special pains to make things interesting for those charged with the care of children. They are arranging for demonstrations of a unique character. Live models are being secured, and will be dressed in all the latest children's dress, thus giving those interested an opportunity of ascertaining what is the vogue with respect to an infant's garb. There is to be a Maypole exhibition in some of the windows. The boot and shoe merchants have also decided to take advantage of the opportunity to show the modern children's footwear, while the jewelers will provide exceptional offerings of trinkets for the young people. In fact, there are very few dealers who will not have some special offerings suitable for the occasion.

They Can't Prohibit you from putting eggs down now for future use. Parthen-covered crocks make the best containers. To hold 3 doz., 40¢; 4 doz., 70¢; 5 doz., \$1.05; 15 doz., \$1.75; 18 doz., \$2.10. R. A. Brown & Co. Phone, 3712. 1202 Douglas street.

H. B. "Imperial" Lager Beer, pints, 3 for 25c.

White Sewing Machine Store, 711 Yates.

Silver Spring Beer, 2 qts. for 25c.

We for whom our boys have fought. Pay because we must, and ought. Patriotic Aid Society, 1210 Broad St.

Phoenix Beer, 2 qts. for 25c.

Cut Your Lawn With a Woodyatt Lawn Mower. It has high wheels, 4 blades. Easy to run and to regulate. Guaranteed. Made in Canada. \$7.00, \$7.50 and \$8.00, at R. A. Brown & Co's, 1202 Douglas street.

White Sewing Machine Store, 711 Yates.

Phoenix Beer, 2 qts. for 25c.

B. W. Grant is opening at 1318 Govt.

CHINESE GAMBLING CASE

Lottery Tickets as Visible Evidence; Temperance Lecturer Remanded for Sentence.

An exhibit of Chinese lottery tickets, the unused ones piled up on the press table, the used tickets in a Chinese basket, formed the principal evidence presented to the city police magistrate this morning in a case involving a raid on another gambling den last evening in the local Chinatown.

The actual hearing, however, was set over until tomorrow. Yung, the man found in charge of the premises when the police entered at a late hour yesterday, will be charged as keeper. The other men who had been there earlier in the day had left when the detectives effected an entry. It is alleged that this particular place, at 553 Cormorant street is frequented by white men.

A rather unusual statement was made about H. M. McRoberts, charged with obtaining a small sum by false pretences from J. J. Watcher, on September 25. H. C. Hall made a plea on his behalf, stating that the man, who was a cripple, had a wife and young family to support. He had been drinking when he passed the cheque for \$3 on the storekeeper. He was willing to make restitution.

The city prosecutor said his information showed that other cheques had been passed. The accused lectured on temperance in between intervals of in-temperance.

Mr. Hall explained that accused was formerly an abstainer, but to remedy his rheumatism he had used a cure with liquor, and the inclination had developed.

The court remanded McRoberts till tomorrow for sentence.
A Chinaman, Tai Kai, who manages a store here, was ordered to pay the \$2 road tax, and \$2.50 costs, for evading the city collector and failing to pay his road tax. Last year's tax is still unpaid, it was stated.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Capt. Sargison Gets Appointment; Recruiting Office on Government Street.

Capt. A. E. Sargison has been appointed to command the ammunition column of the 15th Brigade to be mobilized and commanded by Col. Ogilvie. Capt. Sargison has been for some time attached to the 5th Regiment.
The 62nd battery and the ammunition column are being recruited here from the 5th Regiment, and will go under canvas at Macaulay Plains this week. The city recruiting office is to be on Government street, next to the C. P. R. ticket office.

Col. Ogilvie, who has charge of the brigade, has gone to Vancouver and will return here at the end of the week before leaving on his trip to Lethbridge, Regina, and Winnipeg in connection with the other batteries of the brigade.

Daughters of England.—Mrs. Cornish, 175 Olive street, invites all members of Lodge Princess Alexandra, Daughters of England, to a chain tea, to be held at her residence to-morrow from 3 until 5 p. m.

Business Girls' Club.—Supper was served to the members of the Business Girls' Club at the Y. W. C. A. at 8.30 last evening. The meeting which followed was in charge of the Red Cross committee and a very busy, as well as enjoyable evening was spent in sewing for the soldiers. A number of instrumental, vocal and violin numbers rendered by various members added greatly to the pleasure of the evening. The meeting next Tuesday will be in charge of the literary committee, and arrangements are being made for an interesting evening on the life and work of Kipling. Each member is invited to bring a new member, and any who wish to do so may come prepared to spend the evening in Red Cross work. This should not in any way interfere with the literary programme which is being arranged.

TWO STARS OF FILMDOM AT THE VARIETY



The realism of the last half of the week at the Variety theatre may be said without exaggeration to be one of the best that has ever been placed before the patrons of the popular theatre. "Hop; the Devil's Brew," the Bluebird feature, in which Lois Weber and Phillips Smalley appear, does not belie the enthusiastic advance notices. It is replete with realism and sensation; the methods of the opium smugglers in getting the drug into the United States; how it is sold to its victims; and the terrible effects—physically, mentally, and morally, are graphically shown. Miss Weber is quiet and restrained in her acting, but most strongly portrays the mental strain under which an opium fiend labors when without the soothing fumes of the drug. Phillips Smalley as her husband, an official of the United States secret service at San Francisco, had really the minor part, but in it he distinguished himself by good acting.

The realism of the play is remarkable and was very evidently increased by the help given the producers by the United States authorities at San Francisco. The interiors of the Chinese shops from which the opium is sold are not scenery but the real thing, and the raid in which doors are broken and the opium den discovered is made by a real "Purity Squad" of the San Francisco Police force.

To complete the bill there is an L-Ko comedy, "From Beanery to Billions," in which Alice Williams stars, and which is one of the most uproariously funny things that has been seen here for a long time. Miss Williams as the harassed waitress who arrives at sudden and great wealth is intensely comic.

Standard Songs For All Voices

By Eminent Composers

Vocalists will be interested in the list of Standard Songs given below, and we would point out to them that those cited are but a very few of the songs which comprise our stock—the largest and most complete in Western Canada.

A SELECTED LIST

Ah, Love But a Day
An Emblem
All Mine Alone
All Joy Be Thine
April Morn
At Dawning
Awake!
Birth of Morn
Blue Eyes
Birds of Love, Divine
Border Ballad
Chain of Roses
Coolan Dhu
Come to the Garden, Love!
Come Sing to Me
Daffodils a-Blowing
Dear Little Star
Do You Remember?
Down in the Forest
Dream Fantasy
Early Morning
Fairy Pipers
Friend o' Mine
Garden of Your Heart
God Remembers When the World Forgets
Happy Song
I Hear a Thrush at Eve
In an Old-Fashioned Town
I'm a-Longing for You
I Wonder if Ever the Rose Lament
Land of Long Ago
Leaves and the Wind
Little Pink Rose
Lorraine, Lorraine, Lorraine!
Love Bells
Love, Here is My Heart
Love's Garden of Roses
My Dear Soul
One Fleeting Hour
Song of Songs
Soul of Mine
Starry Woods
There's a Land

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Lemons, per dozen	15c	Canada First Pork and Beans, 3 for	25c
Aylmer Strawberry or Raspberry Jam, 4-lb. tin	65c	No. 1 Wheat, per 100 lbs.	\$2.00
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		50¢, 2-lb. tin	25c

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Columbia Brand Coffee, a rare combination of choice Coffees in 1-lb. cans. Per lb.	32c
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Major J. R. Roaf to Start Recruiting His 270 Men in a Few Days.

In a few days Major J. R. Roaf intends to begin recruiting the tunnelling company of which he has been given command. A start will be made at Nanaimo where Major Roaf intends to establish headquarters, where the company will be mobilized and where training will be carried out. As soon as his headquarters are established Major Roaf will leave Nanaimo for the mainland, visiting the mining centres to get men.
The tunnelling company will be composed of the officer commanding, eight

Lieutenants, eighteen sergeants, and two hundred and seventy men. The men will be those who have been used to pick work in soft ground, and will be selected carefully with a view to making the company as thorough as possible from the commencement. Major Roaf thinks that there will not be any great difficulty in recruiting his company.
Major Roaf at present is with Lieut. Col. Powley, 143rd Battalion, B. C. Bantams. He has not yet selected his officers but will be able to make an announcement regarding the appointments in a few days.
"Squirrel" Brand Peanut Butter, at all grocers.

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All Prices From 25c to 60c Pound

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The Home of Popular Priced Vaudeville

Rollo, Roland and Rollo
Novelty Acrobatic Skaters

Turner and Turner
Refined Instrumentalists

Emile Chevrier
Parisian Violin Comique

Frank Howard
Blackface Comedian

Four Reels of Motion Pictures

Dominion Theatre

Presents

Wallace Reid



in
The Golden Chance

Pantages Theatre

Famous Comedienne
ROSIE LLOYD
Sister of Alice and Marie Lloyd. Also
Volant and his Flying Piano. Marion
Mason. "A Holiday in Dixie Land,"
and other big acts.
Performances—Matinee at 3; night,
7.15 and 9.

AT THE THEATRES

DOMINION THEATRE.

Cleo Ridgely and Wallace Reid, the distinguished Lasky stars, who will appear together in "The Golden Chance," now showing at the Dominion, will be seen, according to Cecil B. De Mille, the Lasky director general, in the first real love story ever seen on the screen.

"The Golden Chance" has to do with the adventures of Mary Denby, the wife of the drunken, thieving Steve Denby, who is thrust by the society woman for whom she is working, to fill a vacancy at a dinner, where a wealthy young bachelor falls head over heels in love with her and his affection is reciprocated. The story goes on to tell how the husband, in attempting to burglarize the house finds his wife and later attempts to blackmail the young bachelor, but is killed after a desperate fight.

In the cast supporting Miss Ridgely and Mr. Reid are such well-known artists as Horace B. Carpenter, Edythe Chapman, Raymond Hatton, Ernest Joy, Hazel Childers and other members of the Lasky all-star stock company.

ROYAL VICTORIA.

Commencing to-night and for the balance of this week the attraction at the Royal Victoria theatre will be the wonderful romance of Jane Shore presented by the well-known star, Blanche Forsythe, in the striking feature, "The Strife Eternal."

To put this picture on in a creditable manner it was necessary to engage over 3,000 extras. The story is taken when the Wars of the Roses were dividing England against herself, which was in the middle of the fifteenth century. About that time there lived in London a prosperous merchant named Master Winstead, who had a daughter named Jane. Jane Winstead was not only endowed by nature with extraordinary beauty but also with a charm of mind, and probably received more education than usually fell to the lot of a girl in her station. From here on the story deals with marriage, and her meeting with King Edward IV.

It has been said that the costumes of this play is one of the best things that has been seen on the moving picture screen for many a day.

On the same programme is also shown the seventh chapter of "The Goddess," which features the well-known stars, Anita Stewart and Earle Williams.

PANTAGES THEATRE.

The weekly Fashion Show with living models will be held at Pantages theatre to-morrow, immediately after the regular matinee. All who attend the matinee may stay to the fashion show without extra charge. This show has become quite a popular feature with the ladies in the city, for the newest and most fetching styles of millinery, dresses and suits are shown in the most pleasing manner. A record crowd is therefore anticipated at to-morrow's exhibition.

Quite a good mystery is that of the Flying Piano, which is one of the feature acts at the popular vaudeville house this week. This features Volant, who sits at the piano playing all the while it moves about in space, while Miss Percy Benson, his pretty assistant, stands on top of the piano and sings sweetly.

Most adults and all children love a good minstrel show, and in this respect there is a real treat for everyone in "A Holiday in Dixie Land," which is thoroughly bright, musical and entertaining.

Good quick-change artists are rare, and therefore it is a real treat to see Marion Munson, who executes a number of changes of costume in an infinitely short time. Harry Tsuda, the Japanese acrobat and sensational bal-

The Watch

There are no secrets in Watch buying—no deception in real value, judged from the standard of reliability. S. H. & D. Watches answer the Watch question satisfactorily. Every Watch desire can be satisfied—every style from the smallest Wrist Watch to the popular sizes for men.

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ancer provides a thrilling opening turn. The chief honors of the bill undoubtedly go to Miss Rosie Lloyd, the English comedienne, who is making a great hit this week with her irresistible fun, clever gestures and humorous songs.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

Music, comedy and trick skating are the principal features on the interesting new bill at the Columbia this week, and the whole makes a very enjoyable entertainment. The musical part of the programme has several very worthy representatives, notably Turner and Turner, a man and woman who play marimbas and xylophones. They not only possess a couple of very fine instruments, but they know how to get some very unusual musical effects from them, and their rendering of "Forge in the Forest," "Chinatown" and the inevitable "Poet and Peasant" and other popular numbers earned them many recalls.

Another instrumental turn with class written all over it is presented by Emile Chevrier, a veteran French violinist. Like good wine he has improved with age, and his violin solos and imitations are a revelation to many. Instead of a bow he plays a violin with such unusual articles as a piece of paper, frying pan, an old shoe and even a washboard. In response to about the fifth insistent encore, he gave a solo on the side of the proscenium arch. In his real work, however, Chevrier is unusually accomplished and his harmonies are beautiful. The Rollo Trio, two men and a woman, offer a roller skating act that shows about the limit of what is possible of accomplishment on the tricky little wheels. The woman of the team is especially adept, and performs on a sort of stilt skate that has only one pair of rollers. The other two members of the trio do some difficult acrobatic feats on skates that elicited much applause. Sam Howard, a veteran

minstrel man and blackface comedian, contributes largely to the comedy end of the bill. His songs and patter are simply interlarded with mirth and he gets them over well.

"MUTT AND JEFF IN COLLEGE."

The public demand for a new "Mutt and Jeff" play has been more than realized. Gus Hill's latest version of Bud Fisher's inimitable characters, entitled "Mutt and Jeff in College," is the most conspicuous innovation of recent years. The title alone suggests endless comedy situations which have been taken advantage of to their fullest capacity. Not alone is the story new, but music, dances, etc., are also fresh and original. One of the most decided hits of the performance is the musical number with dancing accompaniment. "When Charlie Chaplin Marries Elaine," in which all of the popular serial film plays are represented by their principal characters, including Charlie Chaplin, Elaine, The Goddess, Pauline, The Diamond From the Sky, etc. This number calls for repeated encores at every performance. College Commencement Day in the Auditorium is without doubt the most hilariously funny scene ever presented on any stage. This gives a solid hour of constant laughter. This is the fifth and best edition of Mutt and Jeff, which will undoubtedly live for many years to come. It is coming to the Royal Victoria for an engagement of two nights and a Tuesday matinee beginning Monday, April 10. The Tuesday matinee will be for school children and will commence at 3.30.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

All personal items sent by mail for publication must be signed by the name and address of the sender.

E. Thomas, of Fernie, is stopping at the Dominion.

S. M. Miller, of Seattle, is a guest of the Dominion.

E. B. Stackpole, of Seattle, is a guest of the Dominion.

C. H. Muir, of Duncan, is stopping at the Dominion hotel.

J. E. Weir, of Ladysmith, is a guest of the Dominion hotel.

S. E. James, of Edmonton, is staying at the Strathcona hotel.

W. A. Colthart, of Winnipeg, is staying at the Dominion.

E. G. Taylor, of Nanaimo, is registered at the Dominion hotel.

J. Howard, of Toronto, registered at the Empress hotel yesterday.

Charles M. Curtis, of Seattle, arrived at the Empress hotel yesterday.

C. S. Morris, of Vancouver, has arrived at the Strathcona hotel.

Mrs. L. A. Bolden, of San Francisco, is a guest at the Empress hotel.

F. H. Le Vines, of Vancouver, registered at the Dominion hotel yesterday.

Mrs. Stewart Moore, of Duncan, arrived at the Empress hotel yesterday.

Charles D. Harper and family, of Vancouver, are stopping at the Dominion.

Misses Minnie Fraser and E. Carter, of Nanaimo, are staying at the Dominion.

James D. Robertson, of New Westminster, is registered at the Strathcona hotel.

O. A. Lindberg, of Winnipeg, is staying at the Empress hotel, arriving yesterday.

C. C. Worsfold, of the public works department, is in the city on official business.

F. W. Belcher is down from Qualicum, and is registered at the Dominion hotel.

Mrs. W. W. Evans and Miss R. Evans are registered at the Empress hotel from Chicago.

Vancouver arrivals at the Strathcona hotel include J. S. Henderson and Mrs.

Gordon Sydsale LIMITED
Store Hours: 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

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\$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00, \$12.50

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Special Display of New Veil and Veilings
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Veils from, each \$1.00 to \$3.00
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WORK for the Victoria Patriotic Fund

Henderson, Wm. MacPherson and C. D. Strong.

Mrs. A. E. Tulk and Mrs. Norman Tulk, of Vancouver, arrived at the Empress hotel yesterday.

W. H. Keary, Reeve of Spallumcheen, and former mayor of New Westminster, is in the city to-day from Armstrong.

The following visitors from Duncan are staying at the Strathcona hotel: Mrs. A. Bird, Edwin G. Smith, the Rev. F. L. and Mrs. Stephenson.

R. A. Wylie, Jr., 1547 Monterey avenue, Oak Bay, of the Bank of Montreal staff, has been transferred to Trail and left the city last night.

Alaska was bought by the United States from Russia for \$7,200,000.

Phoenix Beer—2 qts. for 25c

VARIETY THEATRE DE LUXE

Presents

Lois Weber and Phillips Smalley

IN

"HOP"

"THE DEVIL'S BREW"

By Rufus Steele

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REAL VALUE

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ROYAL VICTORIA TO-NIGHT, TO-MORROW AND SATURDAY

Matinee, 2.5. Admission 10c. Evening 6.30-11. Admission 10c, 15c

THE STRIFE ETERNAL

In Five Colossal Acts The Wonderful Romance of Jane Shore

PRESENTED BY THE CELEBRATED STAR

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SEVENTH CHAPTER OF "THE GODDESS"

The
big mill flour—
The big loaf kind.

PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread"



Letters addressed to the Editor and intended for publication must be short and legibly written. The longer an article the shorter its chance of insertion. All communications must bear the name of the writer. The publication or rejection of articles is a matter entirely in the discretion of the Editor. No responsibility is assumed by the paper for MSS. submitted to the Editor.

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

To the Editor:—It is not a little mean for his majesty's opposition to object to our old friend's superannuation at \$200 a month, our over-generous government gives to an alien landscape gardener \$1,250 per month, never mind; we'll remember on election day.

BRITISHER.

April 5.

HIS IRISH UP.

To the Editor:—I notice that one named Foster is again suffering his usual brainstorm, poor fellow. If my memory does not fail me has not this story gentleman been advised through the columns of your paper to shut up? I must admit that his attempts at the Irish brogue are pitiful, but he might get a little public notice (if that is what he is after) if he applied to the Pantages theatre. They might give him a star position on the programme billed as the Irish Nightingale, or some other animal that has a record for making a large noise.

DISGUSTED.

April 5.

SPECIAL WARRANTS.

To the Editor:—In my letter of April 1 I pointed out that "the new practice consists of including the moneys paid under the authority of special warrants in the public accounts without having the matter brought to the attention of the legislature by way of supplementary estimates, and having the expenditure sanctioned by the legislature by supplementary votes."

In the *Colonist* of March 30, page 4, column 3, under the heading of the "Auditor General," the editor says: "There can be no justification whatever for an assault upon the present member of that office for an omission of his predecessor." There was no omission of duty by the late auditor general in question, and the language of the *Colonist* cannot be interpreted in any way except as an attempt to shoulder the blame upon an innocent person.

The *Colonist* states that the issue between itself and myself is one of fact. The foregoing is the true statement of fact substantiated by documentary proof, and, in addition, I repeat that the present auditor general suppressed from his report any mention of the special warrant for \$1,150,000, issued to cover payment for the submarines.

JOHN OLIVER.

April 5.

PROHIBITION.

To the Editor:—In recent issues of the *Times* letters from Henry Pearce and "Temperance" have appeared which bear upon the matter with more common-sense than most. The liberty of the subject is the birthright of Englishmen, and this is about to be interfered with. No one is compelled to drink because liquor is for sale any more than one is obliged to gamble because there are card games and horse races, yet the annual amount foisted away in gambling is as great as the drink bill, in defiance of the law, which cannot stop it. Personally, I don't care whether we have prohibition or not, but I do object to be told by my neighbor that I must do as he decides. How would he like it if I told him he should not have tea? The excessive use of tea in Canada is quite as harmful as liquor. Many people take 10 or 12 cups of strong tea daily, thereby ruining their nerves and digestion. Stimulants are good if used as Providence intended. St. Paul said, "Drink no longer water, but take a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities," but he also told us to use moderation.

The most serious evil likely to be produced under prohibition is what happened in the old days of Prohibition in the Northwest. Quantities of home-made spirits were produced from flour or potatoes and sugar, the vilest stuff on earth, one glass making a man crazy drunk, a thousand times worse than the refined article. This will happen again. The following would be a reasonable way to deal with the question:

1. Abolish treating under heavy penalties. This is the root of more than half the mischief.

2. No man to be served with more than one drink at any one bar in a day.

3. A term of detention for any one found drunk, such term to be long enough to treat him medically for his disease and cure him.

I may say that almost wherever sugar is in solution alcohol will ferment. This is why many soft drinks contain alcohol, notably stone ginger beer, in which from 1 to 3 per cent. occurs. This article happens though to be a very favorite drink amongst so-called teetotallers.

INDEPENDENT.

April 5.

THE MACKAY LETTERS.

To the Editor:—I understand that the government and its supporters are deriving great pleasure from the publication of Dr. John Mackay's letters to the Hon. Henry Esson Young, the then minister of education, with regard to the university presidency. The chances are that this feeling of exultation will be momentary. If I am not mistaken, this sordid action will act as a boomerang, leaving Mr. Bowser and his pack nothing to glory in but their shame.

As the correspondence reflects upon me personally, I cannot be accused of anything but fair play in what I have to say. On Feb. 24, 1912, Dr. Young wrote Dr. Mackay to come to Victoria, and on his complying with that request, asked him if he would accept the presidency of the university if it were offered. Dr. Mackay asked if it was the wish of the premier and attorney-general and the rest of his colleagues that he should accept the position, and on being assured affirmatively, stated that he felt favorably disposed, and would give the matter consideration. Subsequently Dr. Mackay wrote that he would accept the position if it were offered. On Feb. 28th Dr. Young wrote: "I can do nothing until the election is over, but if nothing unforeseen occurs, I intend formally to offer you the appointment. I am saying this after consultation with Mr. McBride. As I said to you, my recommendation means your appointment." The paragraph closed with this statement: "With Mr. McBride's approval this morning, I feel certain that you may rest assured that you will be asked to take the position." At the first meeting at Victoria on Feb. 24th Dr. Young had stated that Dr. Mackay accepted the position the appointment would have to be made soon as he wanted him to attend the university conference in London. In order to prepare for the work of the presidency, Dr. Mackay secured leave of absence from Westminster Hall, and Dr. Welsh was appointed to take his place as substitute. All his activities were transferred from Westminster Hall for the time being, to prepare for the work of the university. Every step was taken with the knowledge and consent of the minister of education, who never intimated the slightest possibility of a change of plans.

Then followed a long period during which Dr. Mackay repeatedly urged that some final decision should be reached. Frequent letters were sent to Dr. Young, who had not even the good manners to reply. On June 4th Dr. Mackay wrote again, pointing out that the silence of the government for three months had placed him in an "utterly untenable position," and an "utterly untenable position," and urged that he be given the common courtesy of a reply.

On June 11th, having apparently come to the conclusion, from the long neglect which he had suffered, that for some reason the minister had changed his mind with regard to the appointment, he wrote Dr. Young as follows:

"I know the difficulties which beset a man in your position, and without a word from you or any other member of the government, it is clear to me, either that you have changed your estimate of me (if I mean not you personally, but the cabinet) as to my ability or character, or else pressure has come which is making it difficult to do what you wish. In either case I am not worried as to the outcome. I suppose if I wished I could bring as much pressure to bear as any man living, but I want no position which is not given me on merit alone. I have had enough experience, however, in trying situations to sympathize with you in the difficult task you have in hand, and to loyally try to make the best of things as they are. If it will help you and the rest of the cabinet to come to a conclusion which will be in the best interests of the university and the province to ignore my name altogether in this connection, you may rest assured that I will work side by side with any strong, straight, good man whom you may appoint for the benefit of the higher things in our national life."

On June 2nd he had written:

"Personally, you know my attitude. I have not and will not raise a finger to get appointed, and no friend of mine, so far as I could help it, has in any way attempted to influence you or other members of the government on my behalf."

The most exacting conscience, the loftiest ideals, could not suggest a more honorable attitude. Scurvy treatment and shattered hopes did not prevent Dr. Mackay from offering to efface himself if the interests of the university required it. Magnanimity could go no further.

It was only when Dr. Mackay learned that during the interval of silence the government had approached Professor Dale and others offering them the position, which was still from every honorable point of view under offer to himself, that on Oct. 19th he wrote to Dr. Young as follows:

"As I indicated to you, had the government shown any serious sense of responsibility for their own act and shown me that my action could help them, I would gladly have made any sacrifice, but the whole course of events has put me into such a position that no self-respecting man can do anything else than stand upon his rights."

"I am not writing this to influence your action in any way, but simply to avoid misunderstanding in the future."

And to Mr. McBride in October, 1912:

"If your action amounts to deliberate

repudiation of your obligations in this matter, I want you to know now that I do not propose to submit tamely to any such treatment."

Is Dr. Mackay to be blamed for changing his attitude when he found how foully he had been deceived? Could any man with the slightest pride or dignity of character have done less?

On this state of facts, the government and its pack of hirelings take the position that Dr. Mackay's vigorous opposition during the last two years is based upon revenge. This is at least an admission that the treatment he received was such as to call for retaliation. To intensify the impression, a contrast is made between the polite and friendly nature of his letters when he had every reason to believe that he was the present elect of the university, his recent speeches and the language of the "Crisis in B. C." It must be remembered that four years ago when the letters were written the investigations upon which the statements in the "Crisis" were made had not been begun. Dr. Mackay was a comparatively new arrival in the country. Is it strange that Dr. Mackay exhibited confidence in one whom he had every reason to believe was his friend and conducted a polite correspondence with the man who demonstrated his friendship by offering him one of the most important and honorable positions in the gift of the province? The "Crisis" was not printed until April 15, 1915, three years after the correspondence took place. The Ministerial Union had been engaged in its preparation since November 1914. Dr. Mackay was member of the committee which prepared the pamphlet and only acted on a larger advisory committee to whom it was submitted from time to time, and when its disclosures were made and his fellow ministers urged that it was his duty to assist in driving from power an incompetent and corrupt government, he felt impelled by the weight of the evidence to take his part in the fight. It is not necessary to impute the motive of revenge. The disclosures themselves were serious enough to arouse the spirit of any disinterested citizen. Even if there was any element of bitterness, the result of treachery and outraged pride, it can only be said that Dr. Mackay was human, with the uncontrollable human instinct to crush the serpent's head. That he personally had found Dr. Young and his colleagues untrustworthy and deceitful could not lessen his conviction that they ought to be driven from public life.

The references to Principal Vance and myself, while not complimentary, are, as Mr. Toots would say, of "no consequence." Some blackguard lied to him about us, and he allowed himself to be misled, with the result that in a letter to Dr. Young he exhibited resentment. He has no doubt learned to be more chary of the lying fraternity since. His apology has been ample and is readily accepted.

The most repulsive feature of the whole episode is the action of the government in publishing Dr. Mackay's private correspondence without his permission. Under the safeguards of privacy many things are uttered and written carelessly, for the simple reason that the protection which privacy affords makes caution less necessary. Who of us could stand the test if all our private letters and private remarks, jocular or malicious, were dragged into the light of day? If there is to be no more privacy, all reciprocal confidences, which are one of the most esteemed privileges of social life and friendship, must disappear utterly. We must all become Ishmaels and social pariahs. It was the glory of Peel that when Disraeli uttered his famous lie against him in the House of Commons he had under his hand Disraeli's letter with which he could have ruined him irrevocably, but forbore doing so and preferred to suffer. Respect for private communications has ever been one of the proud boasts of gentlemen wherever found. The government has not only published Dr. Mackay's private letters in the hope of placing certain sections at large, hoping thereby to gain some petty advantage, but has purposely kept back and concealed the letters which would have helped clear up the situation. The publication of the letters was an outrage on decency. The deliberate suppression of some of them was a monstrous lie. The sooner British people cease to be ruled by this degraded, set of political rascals, whose stock-in-trade is cunning and deceit, the better.

F. C. WADE.

March 20, 1916.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

To the Editor:—I have been reading with much interest your reports of the debates in the House, but more particularly with reference to the estimates for education. A most significant thing was the non-contentious and sympathetic manner in which the question was approached by the different speakers, as indicated by your report. The unfortunate feature seemed to be that there was not sufficient prominence given to it. For there is no more important topic in Canada, or in the world, to-day than the matter of education, and yet it is all too frequently tucked away in little paragraphs or notices that escape the attention of the casual reader. When one considers that the present generation will be acting within the next decade the principles it is thinking today—when one considers that education determines the future—then the lack of interest in educational matters is certainly appalling. Canada to-day is adolescent and begins to feel its growing pains; there is no period either in the life of the individual or of a nation so crucial for all later development as this same period. It is a platitude that education should be the most vital factor in that development.

Your report stated that Dr. Young roundly upbraided the parents for their lack of interest in educational matters. That unfortunately is only too true, but is this not owing to the fact that there is no channel of communication between teacher and parent? The parent, if he is interested at all, is interested only in the individual welfare of his boy or girl, not in school matters and education generally. A very

successful method of gaining this interest in other places is by means of Parent-Teachers' Associations, the modus operandi of which I cannot here dilate upon.

For the chief topic upon which I would like to speak is technical education, no mention of which was made, to my surprise, in the course of the debate. The subject is of most vital concern at the present time. The world has seen what a monster of efficiency Germany has become; it wasn't the efficiency that was wrong—it was the wrong ideals implanted with it. Because Germany is efficient is no argument against efficiency; indeed, Germany's efficiency is all the more reason why we too should become efficient. In this connection let me quote from a speech made by Viscount Haldane before the University of London:

"Great Britain and her Allies will face a new peril after the present conflict in an industrial war for which Germany has long been preparing by the creation of a new and formidable class of highly-skilled workmen."

I want to sound a warning of what is in store for us. I am more afraid of an engine for conquest in peace times, which the Germans were busy preparing before the war, than I am of the 42-centimetre guns. This engine is educational. The most modern form of continuation school is extending itself over a large part of Germany; it is a work school for imparting trade skill and general knowledge, rather than a mere book school, and it behooves us to be prepared for the shock of the competition which is coming after the war.

The fear of Viscount Haldane amounts to this: After the war Germany, by reason of her greater industrial efficiency, will be in a position to make a quicker economic recovery. Surely the projected economic union among the Allies shows that they have sensed this danger; they have been caught unprepared again. However, I am using this illustration, not with a view to calling attention to a world problem, but to show how important a question technical education is becoming. I have excerpts from speeches by Mr. McKenna and Mr. Runciman, also pointing out the need of such education.

There is no bigger question for British Columbia to face to-day than this problem of technical education. I need not enlarge upon the wonderful resources of this country, but it would be well to speak upon the lack of knowledge in the people how best to develop them. The people of B. C. are like men with a great work to do but without the tools or the knowledge to use the most advantageous—all for want of scientific training. The consequences are all about us; we could not manufacture munitions on any extensive scale simply because we had not skilled workmen; notwithstanding our agricultural resources, we import many food articles which could be produced at home; our population is overwhelmingly clerical, professional, or unskilled, and not engaged in industrial development.

At this point I would like to emphasize that I have no criticism to make upon the efficiency of our present system; of its kind it is one of the best. There is a thoroughness pervading it which would augur well if the system were extended; Dr. Young's remarks about the successes of British Colum-

bia students at home and abroad can easily be substantiated by a glance at results. But I do contend that our system does not go far enough, that it is one-sided and non-democratic. Democracy in education is axiomatic. I grant that the schools are free, but the parent of limited means cannot afford to give his boy or girl a "liberal" education from which he or she will never derive any practical benefit whatever. It is true that he must send his child to school until he or she is 14 years of age. At that immature age, when the great majority of pupils "complete" their education, they are no more ready for a life work than an individual under the old Three-R system to become a doctor. After passing his entrance examination, if the pupil wishes to go further in education he must go to a high school which is only designed to fit him for a professional or commercial career. No wonder the professions are overcrowded! The high school course is vocational for the boy who wishes to become a lawyer, a doctor, a teacher or a clerk, but not for the boy who wishes to become a farmer, a mechanic or an electrician. The result is that the great majority of children for one reason or another "pass up" a secondary education.

Figures bear out my contention in this respect, but before I go into them let me first make an explanation or two. Our school system is divided into three stages, the public or elementary schools, the high school and the university. I shall refer to the last two as comprising what is sometimes called secondary education. A public school course extends on an average over a period of 7 years, high school 3 years and the university 4 years, or, briefly, elementary and secondary education each require 7 years to complete. The length of time required for each course being the same we would expect to find that we had a perfect balance between the two, as many pupils in the secondary schools as in the elementary. This, of course, we know cannot be. The average man would be inclined to say that there were four times as many pupils in the public schools as in the secondary; but the figures show there are 15 times as many in the elementary as in the secondary schools.

In the School Report for 1914-15 one finds the following figures in the recapitulation of attendance for the year. There were 33,289 boys receiving instruction; of these 230 attended the university and 1,844 the high schools, thus making a total of 2,074 receiving secondary education extending over 7 years. The balance, or 31,215, attended the elementary schools, municipal and rural. In other words 6 per cent. only of the students of British Columbia are receiving the boon of a secondary education; the other 94 out of every 100 are committing intellectual harikari at the threshold of their career.

What an unfairness! The man of limited means is paying the proportionate share of the taxes towards the upkeep of secondary schools from which his children get no appreciable benefit; on the other hand the man with capital is being deprived of skilled labor wherewith to use his money most advantageously.

Let me revert to the figures I have before quoted. 1,844 boys took high school work; 230 attended the university, a proportion of 8 high school pupils to 1 university student. Thus, for

99 per cent. of the boys attending the high school, the time spent there is largely a period of marking time—a leisure period while waiting to grow up. The subjects he studies are even less practical than those studied at the public schools; his knowledge of French is absolutely superficial and will be forgotten in less years than it took to acquire it; his little Latin and less Greek will be about the only respect in which he may be compared with Shakespeare. It's all very well, I grant, for the professional man, but why should six or seven out of eight boys have to take the same course as the one who gets the benefit and use of it? Is it democratic to be vocational in respect of the professions only and in favor of those who are socially and economically blest? That education is best which does the greatest good to the greatest number; then why should not the artisan class also receive some consideration?

Wherein lies the remedy? Certainly the elementary schools with their curriculum and requirements should stand as they are, but after that probationary period there should be a choice between a domestic science and technical training on the one hand, and a classical and liberal education for those who can afford it on the other. I would say that what this province needs most at the present time for its industrial development is four or five well-equipped technical schools throughout the province; when they were taxed to their capacity as are the training schools for teachers at the present time British Columbia would then enter upon an era of well-founded prosperity.

It will be pointed out that the new university provides for such technical training, but to this there are many objections: (1) The vast majority of pupils cannot afford a university course; economic pressure compels them to become producers as early in life as possible; (2) technical training in the university is likely to be too advanced and scientific; (3) in any case it will not obviate the need of elementary schools leading up to it in the same way as a high school feeds the arts, science or medical classes of a university. I have before me a very interesting clipping from the *Paris Temps*. It was reproduced last year by the *Colonist*. In it the writer sought to prove that Russia's failure last summer was due to inefficiency; the *Colonist* gave it this significant heading: "Failure to Utilize Great Resources. Shortage of Munitions in Russia Attributed to Mistakes of Leaving Manufacturing Facilities Unorganized." In the course of the article the writer said: "One of the great difficulties in the way of increasing the armament manufacture in Russia is the question of labor. The number of skilled workmen in the country has always been insufficient. The statistics relating to education show that—in an empire comprising 170,000,000 inhabitants, there are only 81 technical schools with 12,000 pupils, and 1,382 elementary trade schools with 90,329 pupils. We are all convinced of the great natural resources of British Columbia, but have we a single up-to-date technical school? In that respect, at any rate, we can still show 'darkness' Russia something."

In conclusion, I would say that I feel the question I have broached to be more important than I can well express. My seal may have led me into error, but I have tried to weigh the question fairly. My experience in education makes me feel that there is

something lacking in our system. I may be wrong, but if so I would like to be set right. My convictions would make me say that the question is so important that if two of the leading papers of this province, the *Times* and *Colonist*, opened their columns to a free discussion upon and inquiry into the all important matters of education, and if they approached the question in the same fair-minded and non-contentious manner with which it was dealt in the *Times*—both by Mr. Brewster and Dr. Young, the good accruing would be longer remembered than some of the pettier matters which are now given more prominence. For I would say that the neglect of education is due to the parents—and the newspapers.

A TEACHER.

April 4.

WAR CORRESPONDENT RECEIVED FAT LETTER

At the front in Mexico, Brig-general Pershing's Camp, April 2, by aeroplane and motor courier to Columbia, N. M., April 6.—The United States mail service to the troops in Mexico was one of the first branches of the service to be perfected. Letter mail, traveling by aeroplane, has outstripped even food in celerity of transportation.

A correspondent at the front, who was hungry for coffee and bacon and sleepless at night for lack of enough covers to keep out the cold, received a letter from London, Eng. It was a fat letter. When opened it contained a clothing advertisement with two samples of suiting material.

GOING

to the front!—Then don't forget you will need some Zam-Buk! The soldiers at the front are asking for more of it. Pte. J. R. Smith, of the "Princesses' Pals," writing home, says: "Tell my friends there is one thing I should be glad to get—that's Zam-Buk." Also Corp. Fremlin, of the 10th Field Ambulance, writing from France, says: "We are finding Zam-Buk splendid for injuries and ailments, but we haven't enough of it."

Zam-Buk cannot be equalled for the injuries and ailments incidental to trench life. There is nothing that ends pain and heals so quickly. For cuts, scratches, bruises, stiff joints, and all skin ailments it is equally good. For sore and blistered feet, caused by long standing and marching, there is nothing brings such relief as Zam-Buk, and for sores of all kinds Zam-Buk is invaluable. Having some Zam-Buk on hand to apply immediately an injury is sustained will save a man much unnecessary pain.

If you are not going to the front, there is another way in which you can "do your bit"—help relieve the sufferings of the men in the trenches by sending them Zam-Buk. All drugists 50c. box, 3 for \$1.25, or post free for price, from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

ZAMBUK

DO YOU WANT A Lovely Home In Oak Bay

Close to car, sea and golf links? We have an eight roomed house with every convenience, substantially built and well finished, which the owner will sell at a **BIG SACRIFICE**. Panelled walls in dining room, drawing room and hall, fireplace, built-in features, beamed ceiling, large bathroom, 2 sleeping porches, wide veranda, full basement, etc. **LARGE LOT (50 X 205)**. Large oak trees. Property has all the advantages of a corner lot and no extra taxes. Has cost the owner over \$5,000. House is practically new. Price reduced for a quick sale to **ONLY \$8,000; TERMS**. Owner has good reasons for selling. We cannot give all particulars in this ad. Call and let us show you the property.

SWINERTON & MUSGRAVE

Agents
Winch Bldg., 640 Fort St.

We Deliver Immediately—Anywhere
Phone your order to **4253**
der to

THE HUDSON'S BAY CO.
WINE DEPARTMENT
1312 Douglas St. Open till 10 p. m.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

British Columbia.
(35) Entrance to North Arm of Fraser River—Outer Beacon Light Destroyed.

Former notice, No. 88 (202) of 1915.
Position.—150 feet 3121 deg. (No. 73 dec. W. mag.) from the outer end of the jetty at the entrance to the North Arm of the Fraser river. Lat. N. 49 deg. 15 min. 23 sec., long. W. 122 deg. 28 min. 23 sec.

Outer beacon light carried away.—The outer (westerly) beacon light at the entrance to the North Arm of the Fraser river has been carried away by collision with a vessel, and will not be re-established until further notice. The light, which stood 50 feet outside the jetty, was also carried away.

(52) Vancouver Island—East Coast—Horswell Channel—Clarke Rock—Day Beacon Erected—Buoy Discontinued.

Position of beacon.—On Clarke rock. Lat. N. 49 deg. 3 min. 13 sec., long. 122 deg. 50 min. 25 sec.

Description.—Concrete base, surmounted by a staff carrying a wooden slatwork drum.

Color.—White.

Elevation.—Top of beacon is 15 feet above high water mark.

Buoy discontinued.—The black steel can-buoy, heretofore moored close eastward of Clarke rock, has been withdrawn.

Former notice, No. 93 (249) of 1910.

Alaska.—(54) Stephens Passage—Gambier Point—Light to Be Established.

Date of establishment.—About 1st April, 1916.

Position.—On Gambier point, north side of entrance to Gambier bay. Lat. N. 57 deg. 25 min. 6 sec., long. W. 153 deg. 50 min. 20 sec.

Character.—Flashing white light every 3 seconds, thus, flash 6.3 second, eclipsed 2.7 seconds.

Elevation.—30 feet.

Visibility.—5 miles.

Power.—120 candles.

Structure.—Small white house.

Remarks.—The light is obscured from 85 deg. to 220 deg.

(55) Lynn Canal—Berners Bay entrance.—St. Mary Point—Rock Reported.

Rock reported.—The master of the American steamer "Spokane" has reported seeing a rock about 2 feet above water at half tide, about 3.5 miles off St. Mary point, northern side of the entrance to Berners bay, where a least depth of 4 1/2 fathoms is shown on the chart.

Approximate position.—Lat. N. 58 deg. 45 min. 20 sec., long. W. 135 deg. 1 min. 40 sec.

Panama Canal.—(56) Limon Bay—Buoys Established.

The following buoys have been established in Colon harbor:

(1) Position.—From the buoy, the right tangent of Washington hotel bears 169 deg. 20 min., Toro point light-house bears 250 deg. and west breakwater beacon bears 304 deg. 45 min.

Description.—Second-class spar buoy. Color.—Red and black horizontal bands.

Depth.—22 feet.

(2) Position.—From the buoy, west breakwater beacon bears 52 deg., right tangent of Washington hotel bears 102 deg. and beacon No. 2 bears 150 deg.

Description.—Third-class spar buoy. Color.—Black.

Depth.—18 feet.

The following anchorage buoys have been established to mark the anchorage for vessels carrying explosives. The anchorage will be between the buoys and the east breakwater:

(1) Position.—From the buoy, the right tangent of Washington hotel bears 169 deg. 20 min., Toro point light-house bears 250 deg. and west breakwater beacon bears 304 deg. 45 min.

Description.—First-class spar buoy. Color.—White, with black letter "A".

Depth.—42 feet.

ON BUSINESS TRIP.

H. A. Lawrence, traveling passenger agent of the Union Pacific system, with headquarters at Seattle, is in the city to-day on a business trip. Mr. Lawrence will return to the Sound this afternoon.

OFFICIAL COURIERS ON G. T. P. STEAMERS

Company Announces Innovation in Connection With Summer Service

The Grand Trunk Pacific, which will place the steamers Prince Rupert and Prince George on the Alaskan run during the tourist season, is taking steps to make the service popular with travelers, and will introduce a novel feature for the convenience of passengers.

Capt. Nicholson, manager of G. T. P. steamships, announces that an official courier will be attached to each of the steamers when they commence the service in June. The officers engaged are gentlemen having a wide acquaintance in Alaskan and Yukon circles.

Their special duties will be the entertainment of the passengers who patronize the two Grand Trunk Pacific flyers on their Alaskan trips this year, and will consist of explaining points of interest along the route, giving short and breezy sketches of the history of the settlement and development of the country, legends and folklore of the Indian tribes of the coast, the glaciers and many special beauty spots from a scenic point of view, as well as conducting passengers who may desire to go ashore at ports of call; also taking them over the White Pass & Yukon railway trip to the Summit from Skagway, and in addition will organize entertainments on board in the way of concerts, lectures, dances and card parties.

They will also pay particular attention to see that passengers receive proper attention as to the baggage, customs and immigration arrangements, railway connections, hotel accommodations, etc., and endeavor to make the voyage on the steamer of interest throughout its entire length.

The company feels that outside the luxurious service provided on the steamers and the natural attractiveness of the routes themselves, this additional feature will be much appreciated by the travelling public generally. It has been felt often times that if some means were provided whereby passengers on a trip of this kind could be made acquainted, or some general interest aroused, the trips would be more enjoyable, and it is proposed by the Grand Trunk Pacific to keep "something doing" all the time.

MAKURA NOT EXPECTED UNTIL LATE TONIGHT

The Canadian-Australian liner Makura is nearing the end of her trip from the Antipodes, but it is not known definitely if she will arrive at William Head in time to secure pratique tonight.

The last message received from Captain Phillips was to the effect that he expected to reach the quarantine station about 11 p. m. If she arrived by that time, arrangements have been made to have the steamer inspected by the officials and she will then come on to the outer wharf, but if she cannot make the head before eleven o'clock she will have to wait until tomorrow morning to be passed.

WIRELESS REPORT

April 6, 8 a. m.

Point Grey—Clear; calm; 30.39; 41.

Cape Lazo—Clear; calm; 30.30; 44; sea smooth.

Pachena—Clear; calm; 30.32; 40; sea smooth.

Estevan—Clear; calm; 30.13; 42; sea smooth.

Alert Bay—Clear; S. W.; 30.12; 46; sea smooth. Celtic in, 7.30 p. m., southbound.

Triangle—Overcast; N. W.; strong; 30.34; 43; sea rough. 6.15 p. m., spoke str Prince Rupert, abeam Addenbrook Island, northbound. 5.25 a. m., spoke str Ventura, due Alert Bay 7 p. m., southbound.

Dead Tree Point—Cloudy; S. E.; 30.11; 40; sea rough.

Ikeda—Rain; S. E.; strong; 29.95; 44; heavy swell.

Prince Rupert—Clear; calm; 30.11; 43; sea smooth. Str Spokane outbound for Ketchikan 1.30 a. m.

Noon.

Point Grey—Clear; calm; 30.37; 48.

Cape Lazo—Clear; calm; 30.40; 50; sea smooth.

Pachena—Clear; S. fresh; 30.35; 50; sea moderate.

Estevan—Clear; calm; 30.12; 44; sea moderate.

Alert Bay—Cloudy; S. W.; fresh; 30.10; 54; sea moderate. Spoke str Princess Maquina, northbound, but 2 p. m.; str Princess Sophia out noon, northbound.

Triangle—Rain; S.; strong; 30.28; 44; sea rough. Spoke str Curacao 9.55 a. m., Milbank Sound, 10.30 a. m., southbound.

Dead Tree Point—Rain; S. E.; 30.08; 43; sea rough.

Ikeda—Rain; S. E. gale; 29.81; 45; sea rough.

Prince Rupert—Overcast; E.; light; 30.09; 39; sea smooth. Str Prince Rupert in 8.45 a. m.

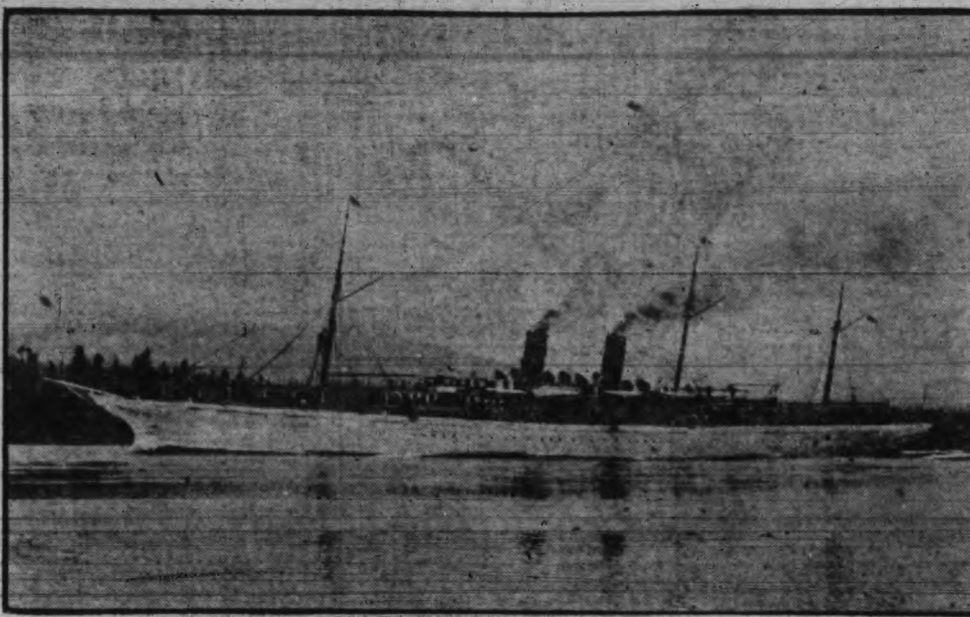
WILL RE-OPEN IN MAY.

The Sol Due Hot Springs resort will be re-opened on May 1. H. C. Bowers, who was formerly manager of the Portland hotel, Portland, Ore., and is well known to travelers along the Pacific coast, will have charge of the Sol Due hotel this year.

CALLING FOR TENDERS.

The department of marine is calling for tenders for the erection of buoy, store and freight sheds, trackage, etc., on the marine wharf site of the Songhees reserve. They must reach the department at Ottawa on or before April 26.

LINER SAILS FROM HONGKONG



C. P. R. STEAMER EMPRESS OF JAPAN

TAMBA MARU DUE LATE THIS AFTERNOON

Captain Expects to Arrive at Quarantine Station About Four o'clock

W. R. Dale, agent of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, has received a wireless message from Captain Fujino, of the Tamba Maru, reporting that the liner will arrive at William Head at 4 o'clock this afternoon. After passing the officials there the steamer will proceed to the outer wharf, and should be up about 5.30.

The Tamba has a large cargo and forty cabin and 150 steerage passengers. Included in the cargo are 2,613 passengers and 763 tons of freight. She carries 5,000 tons for the Sound.

The liner Sado Maru is reported to have sailed from Hongkong en route to Victoria on April 4. She is due here on May 4.

The Shidzuoka Maru, also of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which sailed from here for the Orient on March 17, reached Yokohama yesterday.

UNABLE TO SECURE CERTIFIED SEAMEN

There continues to be a shortage of certified sailors not only on Puget Sound but on the Columbia river as well, and several vessels are held up waiting to complete their crews.

The Norwegian barques Musselcrab and Olivebank, laden with grain and flour for the United Kingdom, have been delayed at Portland in sailing on account of being unable to obtain full crews. The masters of the barques are making unusual efforts to get seamen, but so far without success.

The barquentine Lahaina, bound for Melbourne with 1,260,000 feet of lumber, loaded at Mukilteo, and the schooner Melbourne with 1,260,000 feet of lumber loaded at Port Blakely for Sydney, are detained at Port Townsend, unable to get full crews. Steps are being taken to have a crew sent from San Francisco for the schooner Lahaina.

GOES TO VANCOUVER.

The Blue Funnel liner Titan, which arrived from the Sound yesterday, completed discharging her local freight early this morning and proceeded to Vancouver shortly after 6 o'clock.

IROQUOIS ON RUN.

The Puget Sound Navigation Company's steamer Iroquois is to relieve the Sol Due on the run between Victoria and Seattle and way ports. She will take up the service to-night, leaving Seattle at midnight.

SAILS FROM HONGKONG

The C. P. R. steamer Empress of Japan is reported to have sailed from Hongkong en route to this port at 1.30 p. m. yesterday. The Japan is due here on April 26.

TO LOAD FOR AUSTRALIA.

Eighty-three days from Melbourne, the barquentine Benelux arrived at Port Townsend yesterday. She will proceed to Mukilteo to load for Australia as soon as she discharges ballast.

SAILING DATE CHANGED.

The sailing of the American line steamer New York, which was scheduled to leave New York on April 16, has been postponed until April 19.

COAL BARGE DAMAGED.

Prince Rupert, April 6.—Coal barge Donald D. in tow of tug Dols, with 1,600 tons of coal for the Canadian Fish and Cold Storage here, stranded for eight hours on a reef at White Cliff Island. The barge was hauled off to-day, and is now in the harbor. Harbormaster Captain McCoskie says the repairs will cost \$2,000. There is an agitation afoot to have the work done in the local drydock. William T. Donnelly, designer of the dock, arrived here to-day.

Hongkong, April 4.—Sailed: Str. Sado Maru, for Seattle.

THE WEATHERWAX IS AGAIN TO THE FORE

Purchase of Lumber Schooner Discussed in New South Wales Legislature

The lumber schooner Weatherwax, which sailed from Chemainus last June for Sydney, N. S. W., and encountered trouble on the way to Honolulu, is now to the fore in New South Wales, having been the subject of discussion in the state legislature. The schooner left on June 1, 1915, and later put into Honolulu, the master reporting that she had been damaged in heavy weather. She was repaired and set sail again. Forty days later she returned to Honolulu with the report of more damage from gales. The crew libelled the vessel, and the court ordered her sold. Then Niel Nielson, an official of the New South Wales government, which was waiting for her cargo, bid in the schooner for \$2,000, the amount owed all hands aboard.

The Sydney Daily Commercial News contains the following report of the discussion in the legislature: "Mr. Fitzpatrick asked the premier under whose authority Mr. Niel Nielson last year purchased on behalf of the New South Wales government—the American schooner Weatherwax; what was the price paid, and to what use was the craft to be put when she reached Sydney. He also wanted to know if Mr. Nielson was invested with power at his own will to enter into transactions such as this, and thus commit the government to an uncompleted expenditure."

"In reply the Premier stated that Mr. Nielson had been authorized to make certain purchases of Oregon fir and redwood, on behalf of the state timber yards, and naturally he had been given freedom in connection with such purchase. The Weatherwax left Chemainus with about 470,000 feet of Oregon lumber on June 1, 1915. Trouble was experienced with the schooner on the voyage. On two occasions she called in at Honolulu, supposedly in distress, and the captain and crew finally libelled the ship for the amount of their wages. It was eventually demonstrated that the vessel was fit for sea, and that the trouble was principally due to the inefficiency of the captain and crew. However, a serious situation had to be faced, and while Mr. Nielson realized that it was not part of a policy of the government to own a lumber ship, in the course of correspondence he had made it quite clear that, as things happened, the purchase of the vessel was the only practical way out of a very difficult position, and one which would involve the undertakings in heavy loss. Mr. Nielson paid \$2,000 for the schooner, arranged for a new captain and crew, had certain minor repairs effected, and the ship was expected to arrive here shortly."

LINER COMPLETE LOSS.

San Francisco, April 6.—The Toyo Kisen Kaisha Company received cable advice to-day that the steamer Chiyu Maru, which grounded on Lema Island, south of Hongkong, China, March 21, is a complete loss and that no salvaging equipment will be sent from Japan as was contemplated. The fore-part of the large passenger vessel is fast aground with the stern swinging loose, and sinking. The Chiyu broke in two several days ago.

Cabin passengers' baggage and specie were removed with the passengers and crew to Hongkong, but other baggage has been carried ashore on the island and is guarded by the chief officer and an assistant. The vessel was valued at nearly \$2,000,000.

TANK STEAMER IS DESTROYED BY FIRE

New York, April 6.—The tank steamer San Cristobal, owned and operated by the Mexican Oil Company, between Mexican and Gulf ports, was destroyed by fire, together with a cargo of 5,000 barrels of crude oil, on March 27 at Puerto, Mexico, according to reports brought here to-day by the Ward line steamer Santiago. The fire started with an explosion and endangered the Santiago.

Two towed the Santiago out into the stream, then returned and took the Cristobal in tow. While removing the burning tanker she broke away and drifted close to the Santiago, which was badly scorched before the tugs could again get lines on the Cristobal and beach her. The fire was said to have been caused by an exposed light which ignited crude oil gases. The Cristobal was built at Newcastle, Eng., in 1906, for the Mexican Oil Company and registered 1,200 tons.

TALTHYBUS AT YOKOHAMA.

The Blue Funnel line steamer Talthybus, which left here on March 16, arrived at Yokohama on April 2. On her arrival at Hongkong a number of changes will take place among the officers. Several of them are to leave the steamer and will proceed to the Old Country. The chief engineer and a number of his subordinates are also making their last trip on the Talthybus, as their engagements have expired.

LUMBER CHARTERS CONTINUE TO SOAR

Another Advance in Rates is Announced; Being Second Increase in Week

Lumber charter rates continue to soar, and another advance is recorded in the weekly circular of the Shipmasters' Association of the Pacific Coast. This is but one of several advances announced since the beginning of the year. With each increase in rates those interested made predictions that the high mark had been reached, only to find in a few days time that higher prices had been fixed. A week ago a big jump was recorded when rates to Australia and New Zealand ports went up 10s a thousand board feet, and to Callao, Peru, and Valparaiso, Chile, 5s. On March 31 the schooner S. G. Wilder was chartered at a rate of 120s to Sydney or 130s to Melbourne, which was the record high price for the voyage. According to the latest advice this is now the ruling quotation.

The latest increases in the trade from Puget Sound follow: To Sydney, from \$12 to \$13 a thousand board feet; to Melbourne and Adelaide, Australia, from 120 to 130 shillings; to New Zealand ports, from 110 to 120 shillings to Valparaiso, Chile, and Callao, Peru, from 100 to 110 shillings.

In December last the rates to Melbourne and Adelaide were 105 shillings and to Callao and Valparaiso 90 shillings. The schooners Bainbridge and Wilbert L. Smith have been chartered to carry lumber from the Sound to Japan and China. The Bainbridge will load for Kobe, Japan, and the Smith for Peking, China. The Bainbridge is owned by the Port Blakely Mill Company and the Smith by the Port Blakely Transportation Company, a subsidiary of the mill company. Both vessels are now en route home from Australia. The rates at which they were chartered for the Oriental voyages have not been made public but are reported to set a new high mark in the trans-Pacific route.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

San Pedro, April 5.—Str Balboa called to-day for fuel, bound from San Francisco for Central American and Mexican ports, and proceeded. Lumber carriers arriving to-day were the str. Avalon, Norwood and Saginaw, from San Diego, with the balance of cargoes loaded at northern ports; str Davenport, from Puget Sound, and str Mandalay, from Crescent City. The str. Norwood proceeded to San Francisco, where she will be delivered to her new owners by Sudden & Christensen. The str. Avalon, for Willapa harbor; str. Saginaw, for Puget Sound, and str. Tamalpais, for Portland, sailed in ballast to return to Seattle.

Portland, Ore., April 5.—Arrived: Str. Beaver, from San Francisco.

Flavel, Ore., April 5.—Arrived: Str. Northern Pacific, from San Francisco.

Mukilteo, April 5.—The str. Sadie will be towed out to-night with 350,000 feet of lumber for San Francisco.

San Francisco, April 5.—Arrived: Str. Assuncion, from Seattle; str. Mexican and Manor, from Honolulu; U. S. S. Nanshan, from Acapulco; str. F. A. Kilburn, from Portland; str. Grays Harbor and Coronado, from Grays Harbor; Jap str. Panama Maru, from Kobe; str. Enterprise, from Hilo; Br str. Azov, from Talara bay. Sailed: Str. Adeline Smith, for Coos bay; str. Wm. H. Murphy, Cello and Multnomah, for Grays harbor; U. S. S. South Dakota, for Bremerton; str. Mayfair, for Punta Arenas; str. Queen, for Seattle; U. S. A. T. Sherman, for Manila; str. J. B. Stetson, for Astoria; str. Centralia, for Mazatlan; str. Breakwater, for Portland; str. Allat, for Allat; str. Wilhelmmina, for Honolulu; str. Caacique, for Vladivostok.

Victoria, B. C., April 5.—Arrived: Str. Titan, from Seattle, at 7 a. m. Passed: Str. Walkawa, from Sydney, N. S. W., via San Francisco, for Vancouver.

Tacoma, April 5.—Sailed: Str. President, for Seattle.

Seattle, April 5.—Sailed: Str. City of Puebla, for Seattle, via San Francisco.

Yokohama, April 5.—Arrived: Str. Persia Maru, from San Francisco for Hongkong; str. Shidzuoka Maru, from Seattle for Hongkong; str. Talthybus, from Seattle April 5. Arrived: Str. China, from San Francisco.

Callao, April 4.—Arrived: Str. Baja California, from Seattle.

Hongkong, April 5.—Sailed: Str. Grena, for Seattle, via Singapore. Coronel, April 5.—Arrived: Str. Kiyomaru, from San Francisco.

Manila, April 5.—Sailed: Str. Tjikembang, for San Francisco.

TRANSPORTATION



Grand Trunk Pacific Steamships

SAILINGS FOR
ALASKA and the YUKON every Tuesday
PRINCE RUPERT and ANYOX every Tuesday and Friday

Alert Bay, Wadham's, Rivers Inlet, Cammerley, Namu, Ocean Falls, Surf Inlet, Kitimat, Claxton, Prince Rupert, Anyox, Stewart and Queen Charlotte Island ports, per S. S. Prince Albert, April 12, 26.

Agricultural Lands in Central British Columbia

Along the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Thousands of acres await the settler in this ideal farming country. Let the G. T. P., which has nothing to sell, give you reliable, disinterested, free information. For further information call or write C. F. EARLE, C. P. & T. A., 900 Wharf Street Phone 1242

TO ENGLAND

Plan your next trip to Liverpool or Glasgow via the Canadian Pacific Railway and the following steamships:

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	
S.S. Andama from New York	\$50.00	\$25.00	April 6	
S.S. Andama from Halifax	50.00	25.00	April 12	
S.S. Lapland from New York	50.00	25.00	April 12	
S.S. Pretorian from St. John	50.00	25.00	April 15	
S.S. Baltic from New York	50.00	25.00	April 19	
S.S. Cameronia from New York	50.00	25.00	April 22	
S.S. Orduna from New York	50.00	25.00	April 25	
S.S. Adriatic from New York	50.00	25.00	May 3	

Passports for British subjects now being issued by Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

Baggage via St. John checked through to Liverpool.

Baggage via New York checked through to ship in bond.

For steamship and sleeping car reservation, write, phone or call on

Canadian Pacific Railway

Phone 174. 1102 Government St.

AMERICAN FREIGHTERS FOR ORIENTAL TRADE

Newly Organized Company Plans to Place Eleven Steamers on the Route

San Francisco, April 6.—Eleven American freighters, manned by American crews and flying the house flag of the recently-organized \$10,000,000 Oriental Alliance Steamship Company, are soon to be placed on the trans-Pacific run between San Francisco and the Orient, according to Peter D. Millor, president of the company, who is here arranging for the institution of the service. Should business prove sufficient, the company will later operate two vessels between New York and San Francisco through the Panama canal. All of the vessels will come from Atlantic waters.

The steamer Enterprise arrived here yesterday from Hilo, T. H., in tow of the steamer Manoa with a broken tail shaft. Nearly all of last Sunday, when the accident occurred, the Enterprise wallowed helplessly in heavy seas 450 miles off San Francisco, until the Manoa reached her in response to a wireless call for aid. In a heavy weather Tuesday the towing hawser parted and again the Enterprise was buffeted until the Manoa recovered her tow. Both vessels are owned by the Matson Navigation Company, of this city.

GUNS ON FRENCH LINER IN PORT AT NEW YORK

Washington, April 6.—France has been asked to give assurances that the rapid-fire guns on the liner Vulcan

SET CONFERENCE FOR NEXT MONDAY

Milk Situation in City and District to Be Discussed at Gathering

The important gathering which has been contemplated for some time with the object of securing uniform regulations for milk supply for Victoria and district has been set for Monday morning at 10.30 o'clock.

The meeting is called by the mayor, as chairman of the inter-municipal committee, and at it will be represented the city and district municipalities, together with the Dominion and provincial representatives.

The conference is called at the request of the Saanich council, whose actions in dealing with Hindu dairies appears likely to provoke a lawsuit. In Saanich municipality is included a considerable amount of pasture land, on which graze numerous dairy herds. Therefore in moving in the matter it is seeking to protect Victoria as much as its own residents. It is found difficult to frame by-laws which will ensure clean milk and still not put out of business dairymen who have not water laid on to the buildings.

The district municipalities, except Saanich, have very little vacant land, and therefore more stringent regulations can be applied, but it is now desired to secure a by-law which will enable the dairymen to give a clean supply without having to raise the price of milk to the consumer.

The city by-law is a most stringent one, but many of the clauses are in abeyance because of the expense there would be entailed on vendors at this time. In fact to keep the dairies up to the standard actually required by the by-law an inspector's whole time would be taken.

Such a by-law could not be enforced in Saanich without pressing heavily on the industry, and as a simpler measure is sought. Those invited to the conference will include Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Dominion live stock commissioner, and W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture. No doubt considerable reference will be made to the tubercular inspection of cattle, which forms part of the city licensing system for milk vendors.

VICTORIANS RECEIVE CHEAPER EDUCATION

Americans Pay More for Schools Than Local Citizens; Statistics Prove

Some weeks ago reference was made to the cost of education in Victoria, showing how the revenue contribution by the government and city was expended. The secretary of the board has just received a reply from Spokane in which are enclosed comparative figures for 1915. These statistics are particularly interesting because Spokane was the city held up in letters to the press here some months ago as the model educational city, where the cost was lighter than any other important city on the coast.

The total expenditure in Spokane on high school training in 1915 was \$227,676, and in Victoria \$49,893, which divided by the average attendance shows that in Spokane it cost \$18.4 per pupil, and in Victoria \$4.5 per pupil.

The total expenditure in Spokane on graded schools in 1915 was \$448,135, and in Victoria \$167,216, which divided by the average attendance shows that in Spokane it cost \$45 per pupil, and in Victoria \$11.1 per pupil.

The grant from the state and county towards education in Spokane in 1915 was \$460,499, and in Victoria from the government \$72,565 in the same period. Spokane should be able to educate pupils more cheaply than Victoria, for with an enrollment of nearly 15,000 it is easier to administer schools than with less than 5,000 average attendance. However, the results show that the cost of education per pupil is slightly higher.

The secretary has prepared a table showing that the cost per capita com-

pared with Portland, Seattle, and Spokane, of schools with an equal average attendance, works out generally favorable to Victoria. The Lincoln high school at Portland is just about as expensive per capita to operate as the Victoria high school, but has an attendance of 1,113, practically twice that of Victoria. The Queen Anne high school at Seattle costs \$102 per capita, and the Lincoln high school in the same city \$85 per capita.

PIONEER OF MEDICINE HAT PASSES HERE

L. B. Cochran Was for Many Years a Dominion Land Agent

The late Lewis Bontick Cochran, to whose death brief reference was made yesterday, was the representative of an old Nova Scotia family, who followed his family to this coast some four years ago.

Mr. Cochran was born on May 24, 1848, at Maitland, Nova Scotia, the son of the late Hon. A. McNutt Cochran, who was a member of the legislative council of that province during the years when the celebrated Hon. Joseph Howe was premier. He was educated at King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, and returning to Maitland, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for several years.

In the early eighties the late Mr. Cochran heard the call of the west, and reached Medicine Hat with the head of steel on the C. P. R. in the year 1883. That prosperous town was more than thirty years ago but a prairie settlement among the Indians of the plains, and the late Mr. Cochran's fortunes grew with the town. For many years he was in business, and gave a cordial support to the Liberal party at a time when there were scarcely any Liberals in the Assiniboia territory. He became president of the local party association, and after the return of the Liberal government in 1896 was appointed to the important position of Dominion land agent. In that office he had a busy task, the rush of immigration to the prairies making the lot of land agent a heavy one. Homesteaders would come to him at all hours, following him home and calling him from his bed in order that they might register some favored location.

He retired a few years ago, coming to the coast in a determination to find a milder climate. The family surviving are: Two sons, C. C. Cochran and George Cochran, of the Sidney Trading Company; three daughters, Mrs. George Brethour, of Sidney; Mrs. E. L. Chisholm, of Medicine Hat; and Mrs. F. F. Part, of this city. His surviving brother is J. Arthur Cochran, of Cochran, Burns, and Fansworth, shipping brokers, of Boston, while three sisters are Mrs. W. F. Jennison, of Truro, N. S.; Mrs. C. W. Wilson, of Springfield, N. S.; and Mrs. Byers, of Maitland, N. S. The remains are reposing at the B. C. Funeral chapel pending burial.

BELGIANS AIDED BY THE BRITISH GOVT.

London, April 6.—The British government's contribution for the relief of Belgium and northern France is about £700,000 monthly, Sir Edward Grey said today in the House of Commons. He explained that this money was not paid directly, but was given by the Belgian government from funds loaned to it.

Sir Edward was asked whether the American government had contributed anything to the fund. He replied:

"The United States government has not, so far as I know, lent any money to the Belgian government and is not one of the allies."

VILLA SOON, HE THINKS.

Mexico City, April 6.—General Gutierrez reported to the war department today that the capture of Francisco Villa within a very short time was certain. He said Constitutional forces again were reported to have located Villa and surrounded him.

FOR HIS SON'S PRESTIGE



Or in Nashville Tennessee.
WILHELM—"FORWARD MARCH!"

TWELVE UNITS ARE RECRUITING HERE

Those Desirous of Enlisting Have Wide Choice in Military Service

When Lieut. Col. Forsythe begins recruiting the 50th Gordon Highlanders to battalion strength there will be no fewer than twelve military units out after recruits in the city of Victoria, exclusive of some special branches of the service. Of the twelve units there is one that stands by itself, and cannot enter into competition with the others or be interfered with by them. This is the 143rd Battalion, B. C. Cantams, which can take men under the height of five feet four inches. They will have a field free from competition both in this city and in other parts, where Lieut. Col. Powley is seeking small men.

All the other units are competing on equal terms for recruits, and it is left with the man who proposes to join the service to select the unit with which he desires to serve.

There is the 11th Battalion, C. M. R., formerly the Canadian Mounted Rifles, which are conducting a vigorous campaign with three tent stations, a large number of recruiting officers on the streets, and band concerts during the afternoons in the city. They need about four hundred men. This unit is to be sent to England as soon as it is at strength, and will not train here.

The artillery battery and ammunition column at Work Point is being recruited by Lieut. Col. Angus, who needs about two hundred men. They are to be placed under canvas on Macaulay's island, and will be part of Col. Ogilvie's artillery brigade when recruited.

Other units taking recruits with offices in Victoria are the American Legion, for Canadian-born Americans; the Foresters' battalion, in which there are wanted men with a knowledge of forest work. Those interested in this unit must apply at Work Point, and transfers are allowed from other regiments. Applicants for enlistment in the Western Universities' battalion can obtain application forms at the newspaper offices. No. 13 Field Ambulance is recruiting a detachment at Work Point. Major Galsford is taking recruits for the Pioneers at the drill hall. The 102nd (Comox) and the 88th still have their recruiting offices open in the city, these battalions want not more than 100 men each for forming base companies.

PICKED BANTAM DRAFT

Fifty Small Men to Be Selected for Parade Recruiting Purpose by Lieut. Col. Powley.

Lieut. Col. Powley, officer commanding the 143rd Battalion, B. C. Cantams is waiting authority from military headquarters to take a picked fifty of the Bantam battalion to Vancouver as a recruiting squad. The question of transportation for this body is being considered and if the D. O. C. passes it the squad will be selected at once from the men in the Beacon Hill barracks.

The keenness with which the Bantams are getting into their work will be accentuated when it is known that there is to be a picked parade draft of fifty formed for this purpose. It is Lieut. Col. Powley's intention, if he gets authority, to select the fifty Bantams who are nearest in size, appearance and height.

The Bantams are strong on famous names. Two of their latest members are named Runciman and McKenna. On the list there are also Kitchener, Roberts and "Gen." Townsend.

The crest for the battalion has been selected, and is being supplied by W. H. Wilkerson. It consists of a Bantam rooster with the inscription "Multum in Parvo" and a maple leaf background.

There is only one way of seeing things rightly, and that is seeing the whole of them.—Ruskin.

WILL GO OVERSEAS.

Previous intimation from Ottawa that the 50th Gordon Highlanders of Victoria, would be given authority to mobilize as an overseas battalion was practically confirmed by a telegram received last evening from Ottawa to the effect that Lieut. Col. Forsythe is on his way west from the Dominion capital with practical assurance that he can go ahead with his plans to organize a battalion.

CAPT. TEMPLE DIES

Well-Known Officer of 2nd C. M. R.'s Succumbs to Wounds Received Recently.

The death is officially announced of Captain Anthony Temple of the 2nd C. M. R., following wounds received in a recent engagement in France. A very popular and efficient officer, he left here with the regiment last year, and had been at the front for several months.

He was a son of Major A. W. Temple, of Dorset, Eng., and was 36 years of age. He leaves a widow and one child, who are now residing in England.

Before joining the army he was in practice as a barrister in Kelowna, being a member of the firm of Burns and Temple.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, April 6.—5 a. m.—The barometer is abnormally high over this province and the weather is general over the Pacific slope, while in Northern B. C. and the interior sharp frosts have occurred, with snow in Cariboo. Light to moderate winds are general along the Coast.

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Friday. Victoria and vicinity: Light to moderate winds, generally fair and mild.

Lower Mainland: Light to moderate winds, generally fair and cold at night.

Reports.

Victoria—Barometer, 30.44; temperature, maximum yesterday, 48; minimum, 39; wind, 8 miles N.; weather, clear.

Vancouver—Barometer, 30.44; temperature, maximum yesterday, 52; minimum, 36; wind, 4 miles E.; weather, clear.

Entrance—Barometer, 30.34; temperature, maximum yesterday, 48; minimum, 36; wind, calm; weather, cloudy.

Kamloops—Barometer, 30.42; temperature, maximum yesterday, 52; minimum, 36; wind, calm; weather, clear.

Barkerville—Barometer, 30.44; temperature, maximum yesterday, 44; minimum, 34; wind, calm; snow; 24; weather, clear.

Prince Rupert—Barometer, 30.28; temperature, maximum yesterday, 54; minimum, 34; wind, 4 miles N. W.; weather, cloudy.

Tatoush—Barometer, 30.38; temperature, maximum yesterday, 48; minimum, 41; wind, 24 miles N. E.; weather, clear.

Portland, Ore.—Barometer, 30.26; temperature, maximum yesterday, 56; minimum, 46; wind, 4 miles N. W.; weather, clear.

Seattle—Barometer, 30.34; temperature, maximum yesterday, 54; minimum, 42; wind, 4 miles N.; weather, clear.

San Francisco—Barometer, 30.29; temperature, maximum yesterday, 54; minimum, 46; wind, 4 miles S.; weather, clear.

Temperature.

Max. Min.

Pentlton

Cranbrook

Nelson

Prince George

Calgary

Edmonton

Qu'Appelle

Winnipeg

Toronto

Ottawa

Montreal

St. John

Halifax

Victoria Daily Weather.

Observations taken 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m., Wednesday:

Temperature.

Highest

Lowest

Average

Minimum on grass

Maximum in sun

Bright sunshine, 15 minutes.

General state of weather, cloudy.

SEES NO WRONG IN WHAT HE DID

(Continued from page 1.)

they had no idea that it was the government which was negotiating. till they saw the first cheque, for \$1,000. Sees Nothing Wrong.

"In the matter of the commission," Mr. Hanington went on to say, "Mr. Pemberton charged these people \$4,000 commission, about 5 per cent., and, as he said in his evidence, he divided that with me. That commission was not added to the price of the land, but the department instructed me what it would give for the land and it closed at that figure.

I had no idea that any exception could be taken to my receiving part of Mr. Pemberton's commission. It did not in any way come out of the government. I had done a tremendous lot of work in connection with it, so far as work in these things goes, and it was a time when everyone was receiving commissions. If you put a deal in the way of a real estate agent it was always understood that the real estate agent almost invariably divided his commission.

"If I thought that there was anything wrong in taking that commission I would not have taken it. If I had not taken it Mr. Pemberton would have retained it and I could not see, and I do not see to-day, that there is anything the least out of the way in my taking from Mr. Pemberton part of the money he made out of the deal."

Mr. Place—"Was there any understanding that you would get a commission?"

"I think probably there was. I think I probably understood I would get half this commission. That was the usual practice. I am satisfied that I so understood. He would take it to be a pure voluntary gift on his part, but it was not. I think the government got a good bargain, but the commission was not added to the price."

"Was the amount of commission fixed before the deal went through?"

"I do not know. Probably so. I fancy probably Mr. Pemberton told Leonard and Reid what he would charge."

Mr. Hanington stated that immediately it became known that the government had purchased in that neighborhood there was a flurry in realty in that district at a good deal in excess of what the government had paid.

Mr. Macdonald—"Was there any other purchase by the government with which you had anything to do?"

"I think that was all—My own personal feeling is that nothing was wrong in my taking that commission. I could not see that I should not take it. If I had felt anything was wrong in it I would not have touched it."

"Was there any other case in which you received any commission?"

"That is the only case in which I ever acted for the government in the purchase of any property anywhere."

"Was the attorney general aware that you were receiving a commission?"

"I do not think the question was ever spoken of between the attorney general and myself. I suppose he may have supposed there was a commission."

"Was there any discussion in any way between you and the attorney general?"

"Not in any way till after this all came out."

If Harry M. Leonard or Frank E. Reid, the owners from whom the property was purchased can be got, one or both will be called as witnesses.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

Victoria Observatory.

From March 29 to April 4, 1916.

Victoria—Total amount of bright sunshine, 42 hours and 42 minutes; rain, .50 inch; highest temperature, 63 on 2nd; lowest, 35 on 29th.

Vancouver—Total amount of bright sunshine, 34 hours and 12 minutes; rain, .45 inch; highest temperature, 57 on 2d; lowest, 32 on 29th.

Kamloops—Total amount of bright sunshine, 26 hours and 54 minutes; rain, .04 inch; highest temperature, 64 on 2nd; lowest, 28 on 29th.

Nanaimo—Total amount of bright sunshine, 28 hours and 35 minutes; rain, .60 inch; highest temperature, 69 on 1st; lowest, 31 on 29th.

New Westminster—Rain, .35 inch; high-

est temperature, 65 on 2nd; lowest, 31 on 29th.

Pentlton—Rain, .35 inch; highest temperature, 63 on 2nd; lowest, 31 on 30th.

Nelson—Rain, .35 inch; highest temperature, 62 on 3rd; lowest, 23 on 29th.

Cranbrook—Rain, .35 inch; highest temperature, 60 on 3rd; lowest, 22 on 3rd.

Barkerville—Rain, .35 inch; highest temperature, 46 on 3rd; lowest, 6 on 29th.

Prince George—Highest temperature, 60 on 2nd; lowest, 15 on 29th.

Prince Rupert—Rain, .23 inch; highest temperature, 54 on 2nd; lowest, 34 on 4th.

Atlin—Rain, .06 inch; highest temperature, 42 on 3rd and 4th; lowest, 29 on 4th.

Dawson—No rain or snow; highest temperature, 48 on 4th; lowest, 2 below zero on 29th.

MONTHLY WEATHER REPORT.

Victoria Observatory, March, 1916.

Victoria—Total amount of bright sunshine, 89 hours and 36 minutes; rain, 2.35 inches; snow, .39 inch; mean temperature, 43; highest temperature, 58 on 10th; lowest, 31 on 5th; lowest on grass, 11 on 4th; highest in sun, 129 on 28th; total recorded wind mileage, 9,583; highest hourly wind velocity, 53 S. E. on 2nd.

Vancouver—Total amount of bright sunshine, 86 hours; precipitation, 14.59 inches; mean temperature, 47; highest temperature, 63, lowest, 29.

Kamloops—Total amount of bright sunshine, 113 hours and 6 minutes; precipitation, .40 inch; mean temperature, 49; highest temperature, 64; lowest, 15.

Nanaimo—Total amount of bright sunshine, 57 hours and 12 minutes; rain, 5.27 inches; highest temperature, 63 on 10th; lowest, 27 on 6th.

Barkerville—Mean temperature, 26; highest temperature, 54; lowest, 20; snow, 36 inches, 18 inches on ground.

Prince Rupert—Rain, 10.50 inches; mean temperature, 35; highest temperature, 61 on 24th; lowest, 29 on 2nd.

Pentlton—Rain, 29 inches; snow, 14.49 inches; highest temperature, 56 on 12th, 15th and 26th; lowest, 17 on 1st.

Atlin—Snow, 1.00 inches; mean temperature, 36; highest temperature, 58 on 10th and 11th; lowest, 5 below zero on 2nd.

Prince George—Highest temperature, 59 on 9th; lowest, 15 below zero on 3rd.

Atlin—Snow, 1.00 inches, 20 inches on ground; ice 4 inches thick; mean temperature, 19; highest temperature, 40 on 1st; lowest, 22 below zero on 3rd and 4th.

Dawson—Snow, 2.90 inches, 36 inches on ground; mean temperature, 2 below zero; highest temperature, 46 on 1st; lowest, 40 below zero on 7th and 14th.

est temperature, 65 on 2nd; lowest, 31 on 29th.

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BERNSTORFF CALLED AT STATE DEPT. TO-DAY

Washington, April 6.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, called at the state department to-day, in connection, he said, with questions of minor importance relating to the steamship Appam. He conferred briefly with Counselor Polk. The submarine position, it was declared, was not mentioned.

FIFTEEN MURDERED.

Laredo, April 6.—Fifteen persons, including women and children, were murdered by bandits between Torreon and Zacatecas on March 28 when the marauders wrecked the train on which they were riding, according to word brought here to-day by passengers.

As Business Gets Better

WEEK AFTER WEEK, it behooves every man and woman who wants to get his or her full share of returning prosperity to be sure that no opportunities for profitable enterprise are overlooked. DON'T FORGET THE LITTLE THINGS which often lead to big ones. Many a man has passed by opportunities he thought too trivial for attention, while others by the expenditure of only a few cents on the same opportunities have started forces moving which resulted in thousands of dollars profit. Many a "Want Ad" in the Times, apparently insignificant, has resulted in successes far greater than we even dreamed of.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE THINGS A TIMES "WANT AD" can do for you:

RENT OFFICES

RENT STORES

RENT APARTMENTS

SELL BUSINESSES

EXCHANGE PROPERTIES

SECURE CAPITAL

NUT COAL

We Again Have the Largest Island Nut Coal in the City
\$6.25 Per Ton, Delivered.

(Oak Bay Orders 25c Per Ton Extra)

HALL & WALKER

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1232 Government Street. Phone 83

GUSTAVE HERVE ON RUSSIAN DEMOCRACY

French Socialist Foresees
Growth of Sturdy Liberalism
in Czar's Empire

Paris, April 6.—Gustave Herve, though a Socialist by conviction, is not of those who regard the further proof given by the Czar of the growth of the cause of democracy in Russia as a mere flash in the pan.

"For the first time since 1905, the date of the convocation of the first Duma," he writes, "the Czar has attended the opening of the Russian parliament; this action was the more significant from the fact that the president of the council, M. Goremykin, had been obliged to resign because he energetically opposed the summoning of the Duma. A mere farce," says those afflicted with the depressed habit. "A splendid sign of the times," declare all the Liberals and all the Democrats of Britain, Italy and France who are not suffering from the persecution mania. A certain sign that the Czar has a mind, in spite of his bureaucracy, to lend himself to that evolution which will permit of old Russia adopting the modern form of a constitutional monarchy without revolution.

Must Be Puzzled.
"The Russian revolutionaries who live in Paris, in London and in Geneva will smile at the persistent nature of my illusions," continues Gustave Herve. "Embittered by the sufferings which many of them endured formerly in their country's prisons, adrift from the atmosphere of their own native by their exile, influenced by revolutionary mysticism and racial pessimism, they regard with pity those French Republicans who, since August 4, 1914, have ceased from vituperating the Czar and speak of him with a kindly serenity. Some may even wonder if this sudden change of face is not due to bribes from the Russian embassy. They must indeed be puzzled: Bigger Than Socialism.

"Learn then, Russian friends," that there is, and that war is a big thing, much more important than French, Russian or even international Socialist congresses. Learn also that the present war is a vital matter for France, and that our love for her fills our whole being. It is vital to the republic to which, in spite of its numerous imperfections, we are more attached than devotees to their goal. In such a crisis you must pardon us if we uphold the union sacred with all our allies, with all the peoples and with all their governments, without distinction; the union sacred for us being the highest form of discipline, which is the strength of armies. And finally, learn that we are credulous enough to believe that our victory, the victory of that armed camp in which are Liberal Britain, Democratic Belgium and Italy, and Republican France, will be the victory of the freedom of all peoples, a victory for freedom in Russia itself, a victory for all the oppressed and even for the concept of it—a victory for freedom in Germany. Russian friends, whose heroism we so much admire, without meaning any offence, you have perhaps something to learn from the mature experience of French Republicans."

IT WAS NOT PIRACY, SAYS GERMAN PIRATE

New York, April 6.—The exploit of Clarence Hudson, alias Ernest Schiller, in holding up, unaided, the British steamship Matoppe on the high seas last week, was not piracy, Hudson contended through counsel in federal proceedings here today, but an act of war which was acquiesced in by the captain and chief officer, who, he declared, had joined him in a toast to the German Kaiser.

Hudson began today to fight being removed to Wilmington, Del., for trial in the federal court there on the charge of piracy, as requested by the United States attorney-general. His counsel demanded a full hearing, and United States Commissioner Houghton held him in \$15,000 bail for examination on Saturday. Unable to furnish the bond, Hudson went to the Tombs.

George Valler and Otto Miller, arrested in connection with Hudson's alleged plot to blow up a Canadian liner, were arraigned again in police court and held for 48 hours pending arrangements to have them turned over to the authorities of Hoboken, N. J., where the pair were employed about the docks. The charge on which they were held, regarded as technical, is "suspicion of felonious assault."

WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS.

Winnipeg, April 6.—The bank clearings here during the week ended today were \$32,397,411. During the corresponding week last year the clearings were \$16,896,774; in 1914, \$24,110,918.

Found—A reliable watchmaker and jeweler, Haynes, next to Hibben-Bone Building.

Phoenix Beer—2 qts. for 25c

FROM LOUNGER TO FIRST CLASS GUNNER

Correspondent's Description of
One of Thousands of Keen
Young Britishers

London, April 6.—A correspondent sends the following from British headquarters in France:

More than a year ago I was listening to the incessant German guns trying to break our life wing, and was watching the wreckage of the message barrier with which we opposed being brought back to the coast. Nobody knows even now why that barrier did not break.

It was at that time that I came to London and found the boy—he will do for almost any British mother's son today—sitting with one leg over the arm of a lounge easy chair, scanning the pages of an elementary book on squad drill. He was reading that book then and before Xmas some places had no more than one British soldier to twenty yards, backed merely by field pieces.

His Gun First.
I met him again yesterday. When last I met him he knew little of horses and men, and could not have distinguished between a snail and a snail shell. Yesterday I gathered his gun of the battery invariably is ready first; and it is a battery, you will understand, which lightly desires to meet the quality of its famous "Chester" comrades after the war in friendly competition for points.

The boy not only looked like an able and confident campaigner, but actually was one. Measuring him from the distance of a year and a half ago, and remembering that Flanders is now full of fellows like him, it is plain the critic who talks of our front being exactly where it was long since knows less than he might learn with a little reflection.

His New Interest.
The boy talked of his battery in the breezy, parochial manner of an energetic curate who is keenly interested in his own parish, and little else. His own mother would have known him, disguised in his new interest and his forbidding surroundings.

"Just let's slip through here," he would say. "The beggars have got a machine gun laid on that bit of road."

We enter a village over which the judgment day had passed and then abandoned to the skies. The vacant country about us was below and trembling, but the boy took no notice. He was briskly leading the way, and "chattering brightly of the work of his blessed battery."

There came a cottage with displaced tiles; looking particularly exposed and forlorn, and that was entered, and mounted steeply to an attic, where there were beds in the corners, a rough deal table with enameled mugs and plates, and tinned stuff out of tins, and some faint prints from the French press, and what light came through a foot-square window and the shot holes in the tiles. There were more boys like the boy, and a senior with a shrewd eye and an ironical comment. The tinware danced and sang to each other's concussion. We sat down at the board, and poked things out of jars and pots.

Metallic Crash.
A youngster put a Harry Lauder song in the gramophone, and it began to play. A telephone called at the same moment, and the boy went to it. "A working party?" he said. "At 11? Right!" He gave some mystic symbols to the instrument, and still while Harry Lauder was laughing there was an abrupt metallic crash.

We walked over to the battery. I only saw it when a flame licked out close at hand, and a concussion made me slip in the wet clay.

In a hole in the ground a man had his eyes fixed to the mud, and a bright disc at each ear. Apparently he was talking to himself. When he had finished an officer called something through a megaphone. There was another explosion, a flame, and a ripping of invisible silk. We waited in silence.

"Target," presently said the man at the telephone. "Number one, repeat!" called the officer with the trumpet. It did. "Target," said the signaler after a brief wait. "Number one, repeat!" called the officer again. And so it went on.

"Battery Repeat."

There was a slight indication of activity about a place where no guns showed; and then a man emerged, and announced number two was ready. Others instantly appeared and gave other numbers; and at a gesture of the megaphone that seemed abandoned field joined with an earthquake. "Target," said the signaler, as confidently as though in the clay wall beside him he could see a picture of the shells bursting. "Battery repeat," said the officer.

TORONTO BANK CLEARINGS.

Toronto, April 6.—The bank clearings here during the week ended today were \$40,958,734. During the corresponding week last year the clearings were \$28,665,772; in 1914, \$44,974,647.

DO NOT INTEND TO BRING TROOPS BACK

Lansing Denies Reports American Authorities Thinking of Letting Villa Go

Washington, April 6.—Secretary Lansing today flatly denied that there was any ground whatever for the reports that the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico was being contemplated.

El Paso, April 6.—Indications in Washington that the Carranza government soon might indicate to the American government that the troops pursuing the bandit Villa were futilely following a "cold trail" and that the de facto government would welcome the return of the United States troops to their own country, occasioned no surprise today in El Paso. There have been instant reports here that the de facto government looked with no favoring eye on a further pursuit of Villa because the presence of American troops on Mexican soil was proving an embarrassment to the Carranza people. The reports were not confirmed because the Mexican officials both here and in Juarez said that matters of a diplomatic nature must be considered only by the government heads at Queretaro.

Army officers here say that while the difficulties of the hunt for Villa increase daily and that it may be weeks before he is captured, the pursuit will be continued relentlessly until the word comes from Washington to withdraw the troops.

Twenty Apache Indian scouts passed through here early today en route to the front, where they will try to pick up Villa's trail.

Columbus, N. M., April 6.—Clad in khaki and leather uniforms of American cavalrymen, 20 Apache Indians were preparing here today to start for the headquarters of Brig. General Pershing, where they will act as scouts and trailers in the coming of the mountains of Guerrero for Villa.

LT. UNDERHILL WENT FROM COAST; KILLED

London, April 6.—Lieut. Charles Underhill, of the West Yorkshires, who has been killed in action, was 22 years old, the fourth son of Dr. Underhill, a medical officer at Vancouver. He was educated at Vancouver and McGill and was assistant city analyst at Vancouver. He joined the 7th Canadian Battalion and later was gazetted to the West Yorkshires. He went to the front last September and saw some of the heaviest fighting, acting as a machine gun officer. Lieut. Underhill was a keen football player.

NOTES FROM HAGUE TO BRITAIN AND GERMANY

The Hague, April 6.—Diplomatic exchanges of the highest importance are passing between The Hague and London and The Hague and Berlin. Holland is reported to have demanded from Britain restitution of the \$11,000,000 worth of American securities seized aboard the Dutch ships and belonging to Dutch brokers, bankers and individuals.

A note forwarded to the German foreign office demands an explanation of the concentration of German troops on the Dutch border.

RECRUITING REQUIRES DERBY'S WHOLE TIME

London, April 6.—The Evening Standard says that the Earl of Derby has resigned the chairmanship of the joint naval and military board in control of the aerial service on the ground that his position as director of recruiting occupies his whole time. The Standard says this position has been offered to Earl Curzon.

COL. E. M. HOUSE SAW WILSON AGAIN TODAY

Washington, April 6.—Col. E. M. House, who investigated the submarine and other issues abroad for the president, came to the White House again today for the third time since his recent return from Europe. He conferred this afternoon with President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, and after the conference Mr. Lansing refused to make any statement.

SINKING OF PORTUGAL HAS ANGERED CZAR

Petrograd, April 6.—Emperor Nicholas has sent a telegram to the chief of the Red Cross service in which he expresses profound indignation over the sinking of the Russian hospital ship Portugal in the Black Sea, and declares that "the whole world should hear of the outrage."

SUSSEX TORPEDOED, SAYS U. S. ATTACHE

Washington, April 6.—Reports of the American naval attaché at London on his investigation of the destruction of the liner Sussex received today at the state department agree with the reports of the attaché at Paris that the ship probably was destroyed by a torpedo.

ESCAPED WITH \$15,000.

Canonsburg, Pa., April 6.—Two men robbed the First National Bank of Houston, at Houston, Pa., near here, soon after noon today of \$15,000, and escaped in an automobile.

SAVED MACHINE BUT OBSERVER KILLED

Toronto Aviator Writes of a
Fight He Made Against
a Fokker

Toronto, April 6.—A flight of daring and adventure, during which his observer was killed, is described by Flight Lieut. C. I. Van Nostrand, son of George J. Van Nostrand, in a letter to his mother. The letter, dated March 16, is as follows:

"Have been having a rather exciting time since writing you; in fact, much more so than I like. As you know, I was temporarily attached to No. 13 squadron last Monday, as they were short of pilots through sickness and a thing or another. Tuesday morning this squadron was ordered to do a reconnaissance some 10 or 12 miles over the lines.

"Six machines took part, and we started about 10.15 at 800 feet. On going over the lines we met with a heavy fire from the German anti-aircraft guns. They got our height perfectly, but none of the machines was damaged, so on we went. We arrived at our objective and again were greeted with an 'Archie' which got my machine. The shell burst beside my engine, blowing a hole clear through the crank case and also knocking away half of the cylinder.

Attacked by Fokker.
"The engine kept on running, however, at a much reduced rate of speed. Of course, I could not keep up with the others, and to make things worse, I was attacked by a Fokker. He cut me off completely from the rest and started a rapid machine gunfire at us. We gave fight and fought him off two or three times.

"My observer was 'Sparks,' a mechanic and a mighty good shot, cool and brave. He fought on till his machine gun jammed. He then got the other, but found it was shot through and useless. The next instant he was shot through the back, and must have been killed instantly.

"This left me absolutely defenseless with a dead engine. The Fokker still hung around me, firing bursts every few seconds. I jockeyed the machine continually, so gave him hard work in aiming. The machine by this time was about 6,000 feet up, so I jammed her nose down and dived at 11 miles an hour.

Landed Safely.
"After waiting what seemed like hours, to my joy I saw the trenches ahead and determined to get over them, if possible. The engine by this time was on her last legs, as all the oil had run out of the punctured tank. Well, I crossed the lines at 1,000 feet and was literally riddled with rifle and machine gun fire, but I did not care what happened then. I landed about a mile and a half back of our lines, near a heavy gun battery.

"Fortunately, the R. A. M. C. was quite near to give me assistance immediately. My observer was quite dead, so he could not have suffered much, poor fellow. We got him out and I saw that he had a decent burial. There is not anything more to tell. My escape was the luckiest possible, and I can hardly realize it now."

SIR CHAS. DAVIDSON SITS AT PETERBORO

Hears Evidence Regarding
Khaki Cloth Made by Auburn Mills

Peterboro, Ont., April 6.—The afternoon inquiry into the war contract of the Auburn Woollen Mills Company here was opened this morning before Sir Charles Davidson, Capt. Thompson, K.C., representing the militia department, and D. O'Connell, the Auburn Company.

Major R. F. Watt, of the 93rd Battalion, said he had been employed in the office of the company for ten years. He had had occasion to go into the finishing room several times every day. The cloth as it went over the inspection rolls had been before him and he had noticed specks in it. Whether they were cotton specks he could not say. Government inspectors had been at the mills since the outbreak of the war, but there had been times when the inspectors were absent. The company had made blankets for the British government and there was an inspector for this, but as far as the witness knew he had never inspected the khaki cloth. The khaki cloth had been shipped to Mark Workman & Company, Montreal, and the militia department.

George B. Dyer, with the Auburn Company up till October, 1915, told of the dyeing of the stock that went into the cloth. He would judge that it contained about 35 per cent. wool stock and the balance pure wool.

Miss Ethel Hillier, bookkeeper for the Auburn Company for several years, identified invoices of khaki waste received from the Smith Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, on which the charge had been 35 cents per pound. She had never heard of any complaint made on the stock sent in by the Smith Company.

STOLE COLLECTION.

Rome, April 6.—Thieves today entered the Etruscan Museum of Corneto, an Italian town on the Mediterranean in the province of Rome, and stole the famous collection of ancient coins, cameos and jewels on exhibition there.

SPANISH CABINET MEETS TO CONSIDER SINKING OF SHIPS

Madrid, April 6.—A meeting of the Spanish cabinet was called tonight to consider the question of the torpedoing of Spanish vessels.

A meeting was brought about by a message from shipowners in Bilbao and Seville, in which the Spanish flag was a sufficient protection against a repetition of the torpedoing of Spanish vessels, such as the Vigo, by German submarines.

TO-DAY'S TRADING ON THE WINNIPEG MARKET

Winnipeg, April 6.—May closed down 1/2, July 1/2, and October 1/2. The margin of fluctuation was 1/2 to 3/4. Oats were from 1/2 up to unchanged. Barley was 1/2 down, and flax 3/4 down. The feature of the market was the spreading between the months, which at times affected prices to the extent of 1/2. In the morning an aggressive selling movement took prices down about 1/2, but a little good buying steadied this and the market was fairly steady till near the close. Then a fit of nervousness took prices down to make the close lower. The news which came in today had little effect on the market. All traders are bent on playing safe, not knowing how to take the government report. Thus the volume of trade was light and in the main peaking. In the cash trade there was a quiet demand for wheat, with offerings off altogether. Spring wheat was unchanged, with Herts done for the opening. In cash oats there was a good export demand, with about 1,000,000 worked and a local demand for lower grades which narrowed the spreads. No. 1 C. W. was 1/2 better.

MONTREAL STOCKS

(By F. A. Borden & Co.)
Montreal, April 6.—After a steady opening the Montreal market developed a good deal of strength and securities seemed to be well taken. Cement and Steel of Canada common were the most active and strongest features and the steamship issues continued strong. The speculative Laidley Jim Zine was 1/2 up, and McGillivray Coal was 1/2 up. Portland Canal was 1/2 up. Rancier Cariboo was 1/2 up. Portland Tunnels was 1/2 up. Standard Lead was 1/2 up. Stewart M. & D. was 1/2 up. Sloan Star was 1/2 up. Stewart Land was 1/2 up. Victoria Phoenix Brew. was 1/2 up.

NEW YORK CURE PRICES.
(By F. W. Stevenson & Co.)
Ann. Marconi 1.00
Buffalo 1.00
Can. Car Foundry 1.00
Do. pref. 1.00
Can. Copper 1.00
Can. Marconi 1.00
Crown Reserve 1.00
Daily West 1.00
Dome Mines 1.00
Em. Phone 1.00
Hedley Gold 1.00
Howe Sound 1.00
Magna 1.00
Gold Con. 1.00
Hollinger 1.00
Kerr Lake 1.00
La. Rose 1.00
Mines of Am. 1.00
Nipissing 1.00
Standard 1.00
Stewart 1.00
Steel of Can. 1.00
Tombah 1.00
Yukon 1.00

KANSAS YIELD MAY BE ONE HUNDRED MILLION

(By F. W. Stevenson & Co.)
Chicago, April 6.—There is no doubt that improvement has been shown in the growing crop in some cases and that further improvement will be noticed from some reports, but taken as a whole the winter wheat situation is decidedly spotted and indications point to barely a normal yield under the most favorable weather conditions from now on. One report indicating the possibility of 175 millions of wheat in the State of Kansas was circulated, but was not given credence by some well posted Kansas City grain men, who are of the opinion that about the condition of the growing crop in that state is good, it will do well to raise 100 millions of wheat this year.

Wheat. Open High Low Close
May 118 1/2 119 1/2 119 1/2 119 1/2
July 117 1/2 118 1/2 118 1/2 118 1/2
Sept. 116 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2
Corn
May 75 76 76 76
July 74 75 75 75
Sept. 73 74 74 74
Oats
May 44 45 45 45
July 43 44 44 44
Sept. 42 43 43 43
Rye
May 23 24 24 24
July 22 23 23 23
Sept. 21 22 22 22
Barley
May 11 12 12 12
July 10 11 11 11
Sept. 9 10 10 10
Short Ribs
May 12 13 13 13
July 11 12 12 12
Sept. 10 11 11 11

Most people err not so much from want of capacity to find their object as from not knowing what object to pursue.—Sir Joshua Reynolds.

F. W. STEVENSON & CO.

STOCKS AND BONDS

104-106 Pemberton Building Tel. 362

Financial News

MINING ISSUES DO GENERALLY BETTER

Range of Levels in This Department Forced Up at Morning Session

Issues in the local list did better. Some seasoned inquiry for the better grade of mining stocks came to the front and helped to quicken interest, which for some days has lagged helplessly. Corporation Gold was unchanged, but quite firm. Tumbler held its advance in strong fashion. Howe Sound made resolute efforts to retrace its decline, and, not encountering any offerings of note, closed at a good advance. Major demand was for Sloan Star, one thousand shares of which were sold at 22. In this issue reports to hand are highly flattering, the outlook for the mine being as bright as could be, the cost of ore production having been reduced and facilities for handling the output greatly improved. It is a belief that the physical condition of the property will be sufficiently bettered to warrant dividend redemption on a basis approaching a few years back.

Blackbird Syndicate 119.00
Can. Copper 1.00
Crown's Nest Coal 71.00
Can. Cons. S. & R. 147.00
Coronation Gold 113.15
Granby 91.00
Int. Coal & Coke Co. 38.1
Laidley Jim Zine 39.1
McGillivray Coal 19.1
Portland Canal 31.0
Rancier Cariboo 30.31
Portland Tunnels 31.0
Standard Lead 154.1
Stewart M. & D. 31.25
Sloan Star 21.25
Stewart Land 7.00
Victoria Phoenix Brew. 115.00

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Ann. Marconi 1.00
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Can. Car Foundry 1.00
Do. pref. 1.00
Can. Copper 1.00
Can. Marconi 1.00
Crown Reserve 1.00
Daily West 1.00
Dome Mines 1.00
Em. Phone 1.00
Hedley Gold 1.00
Howe Sound 1.00
Magna 1.00
Gold Con. 1.00
Hollinger 1.00
Kerr Lake 1.00
La. Rose 1.00
Mines of Am. 1.00
Nipissing 1.00
Standard 1.00
Stewart 1.00
Steel of Can. 1.00
Tombah 1.00
Yukon 1.00

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
(By F. W. Stevenson & Co.)
Jan. 12.35 12.48 12.32 12.47-48
March 12.44 12.55 12.41 12.55-57
May 11.82 11.93 11.80 11.93-95
July 11.98 12.11 11.96 12.09-10
Oct. 12.12 12.28 12.12 12.26-27
Dec. 12.22 12.44 12.29 12.42-43
Liverpool close firm, \$2.10 higher.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York, April 6.—Raw sugar steady; centrifugal, \$5.96; molasses, \$5.19; refined firm. Sugar futures opened firm today on covering and support from Wall street. At noon prices were three to four points higher.

W-P. RAILROAD OPENED.

Marshall, Ore., April 6.—The first train from Coos Bay over the Willamette-Pacific railroad left here with five coaches loaded with passengers. At about the same time a train with passengers bound for Marshall left Eugene.

METAL MARKET.

New York, April 6.—Lead, \$7.75 bid; spelter not quoted. Copper firm; electrolytic, nearby, nominal, \$28.92-93; June and later, \$27.92-93. Iron firm and unchanged. Tin strong; spot, \$54 bid.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
H. V. MEREDITH, Esq., President
R. E. Angus, Esq.
Sir William Macdonald
Lord Selkirk, K.C.V.O.
H. R. Drummond, Esq.
W. McMillan, Esq.
E. R. Greenfield, Esq.
Hon. R. B. Mackay
C. R. Hunter, Esq.
C. R. Gordon, Esq.
D. Forbes Angus, Esq.

Capital Paid up \$16,000,000.
Reserve 16,000,000.
Undivided Profit 1,293,952.
Total Assets (Oct. 1915) \$32,990,554.
A SAVINGS ACCOUNT
may be opened at any branch of the Bank of Montreal. Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received, on which interest is allowed.

D. R. CLARKE,
Act'g Supt., British Columbia Branches,
VANCOUVER.

A. MONTIZAMBERT,
Manager,
VICTORIA.

MARKET NEWS GETS MORE PLENTIFUL NOW

Observable Reflection in Stock List but Restraint Still Has Upper Hand

(By F. W. Stevenson & Co.)
New York, April 6.—The industrial market was more regular and the rate a shade higher. News from the other side was rather more plentiful and concrete. It was said that Britain will release a certain number of ships each month from military service to facilitate transatlantic shipments of freight. The German chancellor was quoted as stating that Germany is not hostile to the United States, and he is credited with having discussed, or at least let it be known, that peace proposals were tendered to the allies some time ago. The Mexican news was not decisive. There has been observed of late a disposition to favor the railway department. All in all, however, there are not as yet any distinct indications of the standard issues having overcome themselves out of the prescribed limits in which the same have been ruling for quite some time, though withal, the financial community is gradually becoming accustomed to the uncertainties in the situation, and the same therefore are losing a little of their force as restraining influences.

Alta-Chaimers 294.20
Do. pref. 71.74
Ann. Best Sugar 72.74
Ann. Can. 101.15
Ann. Car Foundry 69.70
Ann. Steel Foundry 53.22
Ann. Woolen 50.50
Ann. Leominster 109.80
Ann. Smelting 27.27
Ann. Tel. & Tel. 128.12
Amecanda 86.86
Atchafalca 100.10
B. & O. 87.87
Bethlehem Steel 160.16
C. & O. 160.16
Can. Petroleum 241.24
C. M. & S. P. 50.50
Colo. Fuel & Iron 45.45
Crucible 308.94
Erie 48.48
Inspiration 48.48
Ind. Alcohol 167.16
Baldwin 107.10
Mackay Co's 79.79
Maxwell Motor 73.73
Mex. Petroleum 124.12
Midvale 81.81
New Haven 64.64
N. Y. Central 100.10
Pennsylvania 37.37
Reading 84.84
Rep. Iron & Steel 51.51
Southern Pacific 99.99
Studebaker Corp. 142.14
Tenn. Copper 52.52
Union Pacific 120.12
U. S. Refinery 71.71
U. S. Rubber 48.48
U. S. Steel 85.85
Do. pref. 110.11
Wabash Copper 81.81
Westinghouse 60.60
Granby 91.91

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The Sensational Charges Regarding Fuse Contracts

**Astounding Allegations of George W. Kyte
Which Caused Sir Robert Borden to
Send for Sir Sam Hughes**

Following is the Toronto Globe report of the Kyte fuse contract charges which caused a great sensation at Ottawa last week:

"The time has come," said Mr. Kyte, "to let facts be known to this House and the country. When Mr. Thomas came to Canada, he was instructed by Right Hon. David Lloyd George, British minister of munitions, to consult with Sir Wilfrid Laurier as to the whole situation and the best and fittest means for dealing with it. Unfortunately, when he reached Ottawa, Sir Wilfrid was in the hospital undergoing a serious operation, and Mr. Thomas was unable to carry out his instructions to consult with him. Mr. Kyte regretted an unfortunate error for the cause of the honor of Canada and the cause of the allies in the field" that Mr. Thomas had been prevented at that time from getting into communication with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The British government had rightly considered that the counsel and advice of the greatest Canadian were necessary at this time.

Dominion Iron and Steel Order.
Mr. Kyte then proceeded to deal with the allegations made by the solicitor general in his speech. Mr. Carvell had said that the Dominion Iron and Steel Company had not been able to secure an order for shells. Mr. Melghen had stated that they did secure an order for shells. Now Mr. Flavelle gave official evidence that "Mr. Carvell was absolutely right and the solicitor general absolutely wrong." A contract for steel was given the company and the steel was shipped all over the country to various mushroom companies, freight was paid, and then the shells manufactured were shipped back to the point of original shipment, freight being paid again. Mr. Melghen had also stated that the Dominion company had received an order for "other parts" of shells. Mr. Kyte, after referring to the official statement, characterized the solicitor general's declaration to the House as "absolutely untrue."

With all the official information at his disposal, Mr. Kyte charged Mr. Melghen had sought to deceive the House and the country as to the true facts.

Allison and Fuse Purchases.
Coming to the question of fuses and the purchases across the border, with which Col. J. Wesley Allison is said to have been connected, Mr. Kyte quoted the minister of militia as having stated in the House that he had in connection with the arrangements for securing fuses secured the services of a life-long friend, "the soul of honor, J. Wesley Allison. The minister had added that he and Col. Allison had been associated together for 25 years. He had asserted that Col. Allison had never received a cent of compensation, although he had saved the department fifty million dollars, and had expressed the further hope that Col. Allison had kept his expense accounts so that he could be compensated after the war.

Contract for Pistols.
Mr. Kyte then quoted from evidence given by Director of Contracts Brown before the public accounts committee on Friday last, to show that contracts for automatic pistols had been let through Col. Allison. One contract for one thousand automatic pistols, signed by the prime minister, had the authority back of it of a formal order in council. Col. Allison, however, had told the Davidson commission of inquiry that he had not had anything to do with the purchase of pistols.

Is Perjury Extraditable?
Mr. Kyte thought it a strange thing that his friend and confidant of the minister, who had been authorized to buy machine guns and pistols, should on oath declare that he had nothing to do with these matters. The solicitor general, he said, should find out whether or not perjury is an extraditable offence. If it was, he should take immediate steps to bring Allison back to Canada.

Details of \$22,000,000 Order.
Mr. Kyte unfolded to an intensely interested and serious House the details of the orders placed by the shell committee on June 19 last for some \$22,000,000 worth of fuses with the American Ammunition Company and the International Arms & Fuse Company, the two mushroom companies organized without capital, without plant, without even a piece of machinery or a building to accept the orders for which Col. J. Wesley Allison had received an advance promise. Mr. Kyte quoted facts and figures, original partnership and contract agreements, and backed up the whole charge with a completeness of detail which must have made the government forces wonder as to how the wealth of information, supposedly kept secret, came into the hands of the opposition.

Companies Practically Middlemen.
The first company to be organized was the American Ammunition Co. It was incorporated in the State of Virginia with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000 and subscribed capital of only \$1,000. The date of incorporation was May 25, 1915. The directors named in the incorporation papers were merely dummies, and the company was authorized to manufacture shells, cartridges, fuses, etc. A few days after the charter had been secured one E. B. Caldwell was named as the president. Two weeks later, on June 8, the International Arms & Fuse Co. was organized in the State of New York with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000 and a subscribed capital of only \$3,000. As was the case with the first company, the officials named in the charter were also dummies. Both companies were purely mushroom companies, without any paid-up capital worth speaking of, without plant, machinery or buildings. According to the story told by Mr. Kyte, they were practically

middlemen organized purely for the purpose of entering into fuse contracts with the Canadian shell committee.

Twenty-three Millions in Orders.
On June 19, or just ten days after the incorporation of the International Arms & Fuse Co., and three weeks after the incorporation of the American Ammunition Co., the shell committee formally placed orders with these companies aggregating about \$23,000,000. The contract which the International Arms & Fuse Co. obtained was for 2,500,000 time fuses at \$4.50 each, or an order aggregating \$11,250,000. The order to the American Ammunition Co. was for 1,666,666 time fuses at \$4 each and \$33,334 time fuses at \$4.50 each. This contract aggregated about \$12,000,000.

Big Cash Advances Made.
On the day the contract was signed by the shell committee with the International Arms & Fuse Co. a cash advance was made to the company of \$1,125,000, and four months afterwards there was another cash advance of \$662,500. This made a total cash advance before a single fuse had been delivered of \$1,787,500 to this company. On the day the contract was signed with the American Ammunition Co. the shell committee made a cash advance of \$1,041,666, and within four months thereafter another cash advance of \$520,833. This made a total cash advance to this company of \$1,562,500. To the two companies the total cash advance, before a single fuse had been delivered, was \$3,350,000.

Very Meagre Deliveries.
"Up to March 14 last," said Mr. Kyte, "the International Arms & Fuse Co. had delivered only 4,000 fuses out of a total of 2,500,000. The contract called for. Up to January 31 the American Ammunition Co. had not delivered a single time fuse and only 160,000 of the time fuses. Up to March 14 this company had delivered only 2,000 time fuses and 445,000 time fuses."

Inside Story of Partnership.
After giving the details of the contracts and the slackness of delivery, Mr. Kyte proceeded to give the inside story of the partnership agreement as to division of profits by the negotiating middlemen. On the 19th of June, nine days before the contracts were signed, a contract was drawn up between Cadwell, the president of the International Arms & Fuse Co., and a man named B. F. Yoakum, of New York, an man named E. W. Bassick, of Bridgeport, Conn. This contract set forth the following conditions as to the division of profits:

"Whereas the shell committee of Canada, acting through Brigadier General Alexander Bertram as chairman and agent, has agreed to purchase 2,500,000 time fuses by the said Cadwell;

"Whereas the said Cadwell, Yoakum and Bassick were together instrumental in negotiating and effecting said contract, which was presently to be reduced to writing;

"Whereas the said Cadwell, Yoakum and Bassick were together entitled to a commission on this contract of \$1,000,000 for negotiating and effecting same with the shell committee;

"Therefore the proceeds are to be divided in the proportion of \$475,000 to Yoakum, \$275,000 to Bassick and \$250,000 to Cadwell."

Division Before Contract Placed.
This division of profits, Mr. Kyte noted, was agreed upon before a single fuse was delivered, and even before the contract had been placed. And it was further to be noted that under the liberal provisions of the shell committee the company actually received a cash advance of a million and a half dollars before the work of manufacture had even been started upon. Mr. Kyte noted further that the partnership made Yoakum the principal partner and treasurer.

Allison and Orchestra Leader.
Having thus outlined the remarkable details of this remarkable contract with middlemen, Mr. Kyte proceeded to draw Col. J. Wesley Allison into the plot. Shortly after the war began, said Mr. Kyte, J. Wesley Allison and Eugene Lignanti, who had been previously leader of the orchestra at the Elitz-Carlton hotel in Montreal, formed a partnership for carrying on the purchase and sale of war supplies. In January B. F. Yoakum, who took the major part of the million-dollar commission above referred to, came into this combination.

Partnership Broken Up.
This partnership of Allison, Lignanti and Yoakum continued until the month of September last, or about the time the shell committee began to get into trouble with D. A. Thomas and the Imperial ministry of munitions. Disagreements among the partners then arose, and they finally drew up an agreement of dissolution. This agreement recited the facts as to the formation of the partnership, and that the partners had been obtaining contracts from various sources for the mutual benefit of all parties concerned. It recited also a number of the different contracts in which they were jointly interested and the amounts which Lignanti was to receive on withdrawing from the partnership. The first contract mentioned was that with the shell committee of Canada to the American Ammunition Co., where Yoakum was to receive \$475,000 for himself and partners. Lignanti agreed to withdraw on payment of \$50,000 as his share. That left \$425,000 for Yoakum and Allison. There was also another contract mentioned in this dissolution of partnership agreement. This contract was one procured for the Edwards Valve Manufacturing Co. for \$50,000 for cartridge cases. It was referred to as yielding a profit of \$25,000

to the partnership, of which amount Lignanti received \$2,500, and the balance was to be divided between Allison and Yoakum. Other contracts were also referred to, some actually consummated and others pending, referring to rifles amounting to \$5,000,000, picric acid, powder and powder magnesium. If all these contracts were finally consummated Lignanti, according to the agreement, was to receive \$266,000, while Allison and Yoakum would have \$1,500,000 to divide between them.

Another trail of this story of contracts to middlemen with hundreds of thousands of dollars of profits led to Maj.-Gen. Sir Sam Hughes. Mr. Kyte quoted the whole contract between the American Ammunition Company and the shell committee, and attached to this contract there was the following ratifying letter written by General Hughes on the 19th of June, 1915, the day the contract was made:

"I, Maj.-Gen. the Hon. S. Hughes, minister of militia and defence of the Dominion of Canada, in accordance with authority duly conferred upon me by his Britannic Majesty's government, hereby ratify and confirm on its behalf the foregoing agreement between the American Ammunition Company, incorporated, and the shell committee. Dated at Ottawa, Canada, this 19th day of June, A.D. 1915, Sam Hughes, Maj.-Gen., Minister of Militia and Defence."

Certificate From Shell Committee.
Further attached to this was a statement signed by George W. Watts, secretary of the shell committee, as follows:

"I hereby certify that Brigadier-General Alexander Bertram, chairman of the shell committee, was authorized to execute the within agreement by resolution of the said shell committee, duly passed at a duly constituted meeting thereof, at which a quorum was present, held at Ottawa, Canada, this 19th day of June, 1915."

Pacific Scandal Pales Beside This.
In concluding, Mr. Kyte reminded Premier Borden that forty years ago a Conservative government refused a request for investigation and suffered overwhelming defeat at the polls. The Pacific scandal, said Mr. Kyte, paled into insignificance with the terrible conditions disclosed at the present time when profiteers were exploiting the war with its terrible toll on human suffering and sacrifice, if Premier Borden persisted in his refusal to grant the most thorough investigation and to deal, as Canadians believed in dealing, with the conditions which now confronted the government.

SILENCE GREETED THE OPPOSITION

(Continued from page 3.)

The second reading debate on the bill to amend the Nasa and Skeena Rivers Railway Act, 1911, was resumed by the member for Newcastle.

This bill gives the company one year from the coming into force of it "to bona fide commence and continuously and effectively proceed with construction," and to pay up in cash and expend on construction of fifteen per cent of its authorized share capital. The period for completion and operation of the railway is fixed at three years from the passing of the bill. The company is declared to have been always a valid and existing corporation.

Mr. Williams commented upon the manner in which the topographical conformation of the province lent itself to exploitation by railway promoters, who had got charters in nearly every valley in the province and thus tied up development work and kept other companies out. When the Railway Act was passed provision was made for the prevention of this blanketing of the province and railway wild-catting. The Nasa and Skeena Rivers Company had never complied with the requirements of its own or any other act, and now sought to beat the Railway Act and Companies Act. It had never paid up or expended fifteen per cent of the capital and had not complied with its own act of incorporation in several particulars. Mr. Williams raised the point of order that having practically expired the company had no ability to petition for legislation.

Ernest Miller (Grand Forks) declared Mr. Williams' argument to be specious and without merit. The company had had extensions of time but some doubt had been expressed as to the validity of these and this bill had been prepared to remove these. The second reading was carried, Mr. Williams dissenting, and in the evening the bill went through committee and stands for third reading.

The Vancouver charter amendments were passed in committee of the whole.

MERCIER'S CAUSE ALSO IS THE POPE'S CAUSE

Words Written by Letter on Portrait for the Belgium Prelate.

Paris, April 6.—The full text of Cardinal Mercier's Lenten pastoral, as published at Havre in the Vingtieme Siècle, the official organ of the Belgian government, contains the following additional reference to Pope Benedict:

"The holy father sums up his true sentiments toward Belgium in a dedication which he wrote on a portrait for me as follows:

"To our venerated brother, Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, we give with all our heart the apostolic benediction, assuring him that we are always with him, and that we take our part in his sorrows and trials, since his cause also is our cause."

The following phrases of the pastoral are among those to which Governor-General von Bissing took pointed objection in his letter of reproof to the cardinal:

"Conviction, both natural and supernatural, in our final victory is more deeply than ever anchored in my soul. If it could at any time have been weakened, the assurances given me on the subject by several disinterested and careful observers of the general situation, belonging notably to North and South America, would have served to strengthen it anew."

Phoenix News—3 qts. for 25c



COMMITTEE WAS "SQUARE" DECLARES GEN. BERTRAM
Toronto, April 6.—"As far as I am concerned, the dealings of the Canadian Shell Committee were absolutely square," said General Sir Alexander Bertram, who was chairman, upon his return from Florida last night. He declined to discuss any of the charges made in the House of Commons. "I am quite satisfied," said he, "with the way the shell committee did its work. It was a clean job. From the very first

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In a third of a century this old model has developed into a Cash Register that directly benefits every man, woman, and child who spends money in a store.

This new Cash Register equally concerns every merchant and clerk, every banker and wholesaler in this land.

It furnishes every customer with a receipt or sales-slip.

It prints on this the amount paid or charged.

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It gives the merchant all his profits. It gives him more money for his family.

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It protects each clerk against making errors and against the mistakes of others.

It rewards the diligent clerk by telling his employer which one makes the largest number of sales and which one gets the greatest amount of business.

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It furnishes the banker and the wholesaler mechanical evidence that the merchant's statement of his business is correct.

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Merchants!

We have new 1916 models that give this perfect service.

Write us to-day or see our agent in your city and learn how you can secure one of these public service machines.

Liberal allowances will be made for old National Cash Registers that were good in their day, but do not so completely protect you or give the valuable service our 1916 models do.

**Address Dept. A.
The National Cash Register Company
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PROBLEM OF DEALING WITH ONTARIO NICKEL

Toronto, April 6.—The Ontario government has rejected a proposal to prevent the shipment of Ontario nickel to enemy countries, following a five-hour debate in the legislature, which followed through the introduction of a motion by Samuel Carter, Liberal member for South West-Elgin, that "the production and sale of nickel in this province should be under government control; and that negotiations should be entered into at once by the government of this province with the government of the Dominion of Canada and the government of the United Kingdom to secure united action to acquire the absolute control of the nickel mines and nickel production of the Province of Ontario."

In the course of the debate it was shown that about 80 per cent of the world's supply of nickel is produced in Ontario, and the opposition leader, N. W. Rowell, urged that in view of the monetary value of nickel it was important that the control of the nickel product of the province should be retained by British interests.

BREAD IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Sydney, N. S. W., April 6.—The legislature has passed a bill which establishes a monopoly in bread making and the selling of bread in New South Wales.

DIXIE H. ROSS

Special To-day

Royal Standard Flour, sack, \$1.60	B. & K. Flour sack, \$1.60
Golden Loaf Flour, sack, \$1.50	Royal Household Flour, sack, \$1.70
Wild Rose Pastry Flour sack, \$1.70	

THE EXCHANGE

For BARGAINS in BOUND BOOKS and INDIAN BASKET-WARE.
718 FORT STREET.

W. J. Maynard (Bill)

Auctioneer and Appraiser.
I am now located at 538 Yates street, and am open to receive sales of any description.
New and second-hand furniture always on hand.
Phone 4218 Night phone 3506

Important Notice

Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed by the Oriental Importing Co., who are going out of business, will dispose of the whole of their valuable

Stock and Fixtures

by Public Auction, commencing

To-morrow, April 7

and continuing daily until everything is sold, at 11, 230 and 8 o'clock each day, at their premises,
510 Cormorant Street.
The stock consists of Silks, Crepes, Oriental Jewellery, Carved Ivory Goods, Grass Chairs, Show Cases, including 6 Silent Salesmen and other goods too numerous to mention.

For further particulars apply to
The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams
410 and 411 Sayward Block.

Maynard & Sons

AUCTIONEERS

Instructed, we will sell at salesrooms
726 VIEW STREET

To-morrow, 2 p.m.

ALMOST NEW AND SELECT

Furniture and Furnishings of Seven Houses

Including: Electric Player Piano, Columbia Hornless Gramophone and Records, large Columbia Horn Gramophone, in mahogany case, with 35 Records; also extra Records; 6 Oak Dining Tables, 4 Sets of Oak Dining Chairs, upholstered in leather; Oak Buffet, Oak Sideboard, Oak Writing Desk and China Cabinet combined, Reed Tables, Morris Chairs, Reed Chairs, Reed Rockers, Tea Sets, Dinner Service, lot of Pictures and Books, Carpets, Inlaid Linoleum, Leather Couch, Davenport, Bed Lounges, Couches, Sanitary Couches, Electric Reading Lamp, 2 Ladies' Mahogany Secretaries, Ladies' Dress Form, Cushion, No. 36 Pump Gun, Centre Tables, Hall Mirrors, Hall Seats, Electric Iron, Oak Roll Top Desk, 2 small Iron Safes, All-Brass Beds, Springs and Mattresses, English Oak Dresser, English Oak Chest of Drawers, Mahogany Dresser and Stand, Oak Dressers and Stands, Chiffoniers, Odd Dressers, 14 single, three-quarter and full-size Iron Beds, Springs and Mattresses, Hospital Cot, Bedroom Suites, Tables, Chairs, Blankets, Pillows, Elderdawn Quilts, Sewing Baskets, Clocks, Baby Buggies, Rugs, Toiletware, etc., Gas Water Heater, almost new Monarch Range, McClary and Souvenir Ranges, Cook Stoves, Heaters, Kitchen Cabinets, Kitchen Comforts, Kitchen Tables, Kitchen Chairs, Cooking Utensils, Wash Tubs, Boilers, Hot Water Tank, Garden Tools, Garden Hose, 6 Lawn Mowers, 2 Refrigerators, Meat Safe, Curtain Stretchers, Screen Doors, etc. Now on view.

Also at 11 o'clock, at Our Stockyard, Chickens, Rabbits, 10 Sacks Seed Potatoes, 2-Wheel Cart, Sash and Doors, etc.
MAYNARD & SONS
Auctioneers. Phone 337R

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To the educated ad reader, QUALITY OF GOODS is of first importance—price concessions secondary.

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Every parent should be sure of proper fitting Shoes for growing little feet.

Complete assortment here of cute styles made with the foot-freedom idea.

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MOHAMMEDANISM

MENACE IN AFRICA

Rev. Hugh Ross Tells Presbyterian Synod That Christian Civilization Must Be Saved

Seldom is the urgency of the need of larger organization in foreign mission work made so apparent as it was last night by Rev. Hugh Ross, formerly a Presbyterian minister in South Africa, now pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, Seattle. That failure to Christianize those peoples who are sleeping in the ever-increasing numbers from the Pagan tribes of Africa was proving a menace to the civilization of British possessions on that continent was pointed out with impressive conviction by one who had studied the conditions first hand.

"The Next Campaign" was the subject of Mr. Ross's stirring appeal. He was a Britisher through and through, he stated, and nothing was nearer his heart than to see the day maintained over the highest type of civilization. The campaign for which he came to plead was one before which every other campaign must pale: To win the world for Christ! "And before this can be accomplished two things must be done," he stated. "First, we must get more closely into touch with the New Testament teachings on the subject of foreign missions. Second, having assured ourselves of the New Testament teaching with regard to this, we must enlist in active sympathy every single member of the Church of Jesus."

"As far as Africa is concerned," he continued, "the enterprise of Christian missions is urgent beyond the possibility of exaggeration. Into all the great centres of industry in Africa thousands and thousands of heathen are pouring every year. Into the gold fields alone are coming each year something like a quarter of a million negroes. What happens? They are coming in contact with the very worst features of European civilization. The old Pagan superstition and religion, which possessed a certain power to keep them from absolute debasement, drops from them in the glare and glitter of the sort of civilization into which they are drawn. They are falling out of the old religion, and there are no hands to save them."

Mohammedan Danger.
"If the Presbyterian church does not carry on its campaign there are other religions that will. Mohammedan religion has a tremendous grip on Northern Africa. It is spreading to middle Africa, and even south of that. Mohammedanism has made up its mind that it is to reign in Africa. No political or sweeping military success in France can put a stop to Mohammedanism in Africa. A separate campaign in the name of Christ Jesus must be fought there if the Christian religion is not to be swept into oblivion. The sad fact is that even among white people born in Christian homes there the Christian religion seems to have lost hold and the men are growing up in paganism."

Mr. Ross went on to tell of some of his own experiences in Africa amongst the natives in the uncivilized portions of the country, at Victoria Falls, Rhodesia, where the black converts, happy in their new faith, gave with a generosity which should shame many white Christians, in order that their black brethren might hear the Good Word. At another memorable meeting in Basutoland, where a vast congregation of natives gathered, he learned, as he had never dreamed it possible, how pagans could pray when they were taught by missions.

Religious Reforms.
Another speaker at the meeting last evening at the First Presbyterian church was Miss Jessie Duncan, of the girls' school, India, who spoke of the religious place to-day in the Indian empire. She divided the natives into literates and illiterates. The former were those who were able to write a letter and read the answer to it. The view generally held was that the majority of women had no souls. The men, it was supposed, were the first to be saved, and the rich men first of all.

"The British government is intensely concerned about the education of the natives," said Miss Duncan, who then asked if it were possible to give moral education without religion.
At present there were in India over 5,000,000 Christians. To this number were being added each fortnight about 2,000 converts. In the year 1911 the Methodist church had baptized 70,000, and owing to lack of helpers thousands more went unbaptized. Such were the changes going on in India. The old religion like the old temples was crumbling away.
Commenting on some of the signs of

disintegration, Miss Duncan noted that high caste people were being educated and were establishing their homes under the model presented by the Christian teachers. There was gradually showing itself also an anti-caste movement, and at a convention held recently in India this old distinction had been set aside and all had sat down at the supper irrespective of caste. Another sign, which the missions had battled with pleasure was the action of a native prince who had made education in his province compulsory.

Miss Duncan closed her address by referring to the recent introduction of a bill against child marriage, this, however, failing to pass. An appeal for more workers was made. Secular education in the universities established by the British government too often resulted in the young men becoming only anarchists and revolutionists.

Mission Funds.
Mrs. E. P. Miller, of Vancouver, also spoke. She pointed out that there were over one thousand members in the Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church in British Columbia, and that last year they had raised \$2,331. The estimates for the W. M. S. in Canada called for \$220,126.

Afternoon Business.
The visiting delegates were welcomed to the city by Mayor Stewart and Alderman Bell, who attended the afternoon session and extended hearty greetings from the citizens of Victoria. Alderman Bell congratulated Rev. Principal John MacKay on his elevation to the moderator's office.

The following resolution was passed during the afternoon:
"That the synod record their high appreciation of the values to the nation of the work of the Lord's Day Alliance and their confidence in the manner in which the work of the alliance has been conducted within this province. They wish the secretary, Rev. Mr. Huettli, Godspeed in his labors, and promise him their earnest support."

The resolution was passed following a short address by Rev. C. H. Huettli, field secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance for western Canada, who reported something of his experiences and difficulties in the way of stopping the sale of candy, fruit, cigars and magazines by the hotel stands on Sunday. They had to complain of the attitude of the attorney-general in his attitude toward the sale of certain articles other than medicine by drug stores on Sunday.

Church Taxation.
A resolution was passed by the synod opposing the taxation of church property, and appealing to the provincial government to have the law changed so that municipalities which exempted improvement might not tax church land.

"The synod respectfully petition the hon. the premier and executive of British Columbia during the present session of the legislature to cause to have amended the act in such a way as to restore the exemption enjoyed by churches under the provisions of act of 1911, that is to say, exemption from taxation of all buildings set apart for and actually in use for the public worship of God, together with the sites thereof," said the resolution in part.

Tortures of Rheumatism Yield to This Remedy

A Marvel of Speed, an Unfailing Cure for Old Chronic Cases Get a Trial Bottle To-day

With reliable old Nerviline you can rub out the pain of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, or Neuralgia—rub it away so completely that you feel like new all over.
It matters not how deeply seated the pain is, or how long you have had it—rubbing with the king of all liniments "Nerviline" will cure you.

Nerviline is highly concentrated—about five times stronger than the ordinary white ammonia liniment—therefore it penetrates quickly—sinks in deeply—and gets right at the core of the pain at once—draws out the lameness, takes away the stiffness—cases the joints that have hurt you so much.

Out comes the pain every time you rub on Nerviline, which contains some of the most valuable pain-subduing remedies known to science. Worth its weight in gold to every family in the land, and sure to cure the emergent and minor ills of a hundred kinds that constantly arise. Get the large 50c. family size bottle; small trial size 25c. Nerviline is sold by every dealer, everywhere.

Vokes—"We have at last secured a cook who will stay with us." Carson—"Nonsense." Vokes—"Not at all. I took her on the recommendation of the policeman on the beat."

H. B. "Imperial" Lager Beer, quart, \$2.00 per dozen.

45-inch Cream Scaloped Madras Muslin. Special at 35¢
H. S. Ribbon - Edge Voile, small floral borders. Special 35¢

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88-inch Fine H. S. Ribbed Edge Voile Serim. Special 35¢
36-inch Two-Thread Mercerized Marquisettes. H. S. borders. Special 35¢

Outing and Sports Attire Will Be Displayed by Us on Living Models at the Afternoon Matinee at Pantages Theatre To-morrow

NEW MODEL CORSETS SELLING AT PAIR

75c

They are made of strong coutil, with 4 hose supporters. You will find them stylish, comfortable and serviceable.

On Sale in the Bargain Basement.

Fibre Silk Hose in Wanted Colors

This low-priced Hose has already found many admirers. They possess an even finer lustre and better colors than the real silk. You may choose from grey, taupe, navy, pink, tan, pongee, black and white. Price, per pair, only 65¢

Moderately Priced Millinery

We have an unusually fine collection of pretty Spring Hats at small prices. They represent the best and smartest ideas that have evolved from the best designers. Come and see them as early as possible. Prices are \$4.75, \$5.00, \$5.75 and \$6.50

WORK OF RED CROSS

IN LAST SIX MONTHS

Cash Collections \$32,429.03; Over Two Hundred Thousand Articles Sent

The Victoria City and District branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society, in issuing a short account of the work accomplished for the six months ending February 28, 1916, thanks the public for its generous support.

From all over the Island contributions in money and work continue to come in with unfailing regularity, and the society looks forward with every confidence that this will continue so long as necessity requires it.

For the period referred to the sum of \$2,610 has been received for membership fees and \$29,819.03 in donations, a total collection in cash of \$32,429.03. This money has been expended in the following manner:

Merchandise purchased \$14,622.97
Remitted to Headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross Society \$6,222.95
Remitted for the British Red Cross Society 5,372.90
Amount expended in connection with Local Military Hospitals 263.90

Total \$27,082.72
This leaves the branch with just sufficient money on hand to pay for orders already given, but for which the goods have not yet been received.

For the six months 680 regulation cases have been sent forward containing 308,538 articles.

It is interesting to note how this large total is made up, and when one considers the time that has been taken to complete the different articles, it will give an idea of the immense amount of energy that has been expended in Red Cross work in Victoria and district.

The following articles have been made:—

Surgical shirts, 3,928; day shirts, 2,765; triangular bandages, 11,738; chest bandages, 2,490; roller bandages, 48,530; abdominal bandages, 4,370; scultetus bandages, 1,964; dressings, 116,749; suits of pyjamas, 2,608; socks, 7,598; miscellaneous, including dressing gowns, kit bags, hospital suits, etc., etc., 1,570.

From the foregoing, the public can judge the amount of work that has

Sylvester's Chick Starter

Is a primary food for baby chicks up to six weeks old, containing cracked grain, beef and grit, so proportionately mixed that we can guarantee to raise all the chicks you hatch.
\$2.00 for 50 lb. Sack; 50c for 10-lb. Sack

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DRAKE HARDWARE CO., LTD.

Phone 1645. 1418 Douglas Street

We have a good supply of our celebrated

New Wellington Coal

and can make prompt deliveries.

Lump and Sack Lump \$7.25
Washed Nut \$6.25
No. 2 Washed Nut \$5.50

Per ton, delivered within the city limits.

J. KINGHAM & CO.

Pemberton Block, 1004 Broad Street. Phone 647
OUR METHOD—20 sacks to the ton, 100 lbs. of coal in each sack.

TIMES BUILDING

OFFICES TO RENT

Apply Times Office

been done, and the society expects that they will not be hampered in any way for the want of funds. In addition, supplies have been handed over to the Military Convalescent hospital, Stadacona Park V. A. hospital, No. 2 Military hospital, and a number of military hospitals attached to the various battalions stationed here.
The branch pays no salaries or wages of any kind. Expenses are kept down to a minimum, and the public can be satisfied that all moneys handed over will be used to the best advantage.
Why won't she marry you? Is there another man in the case?
I'm afraid so.
Do you know who he is?
Yes, her father.